STATUS OF CHEMICAL BILLS AT RECESS

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

July 11, 1960

LEGISLATIVE SCOREBOARD PAGE THREE

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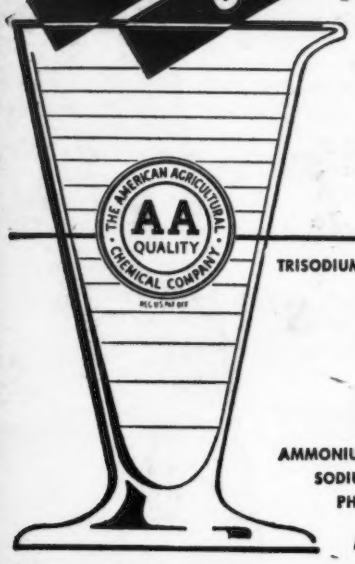

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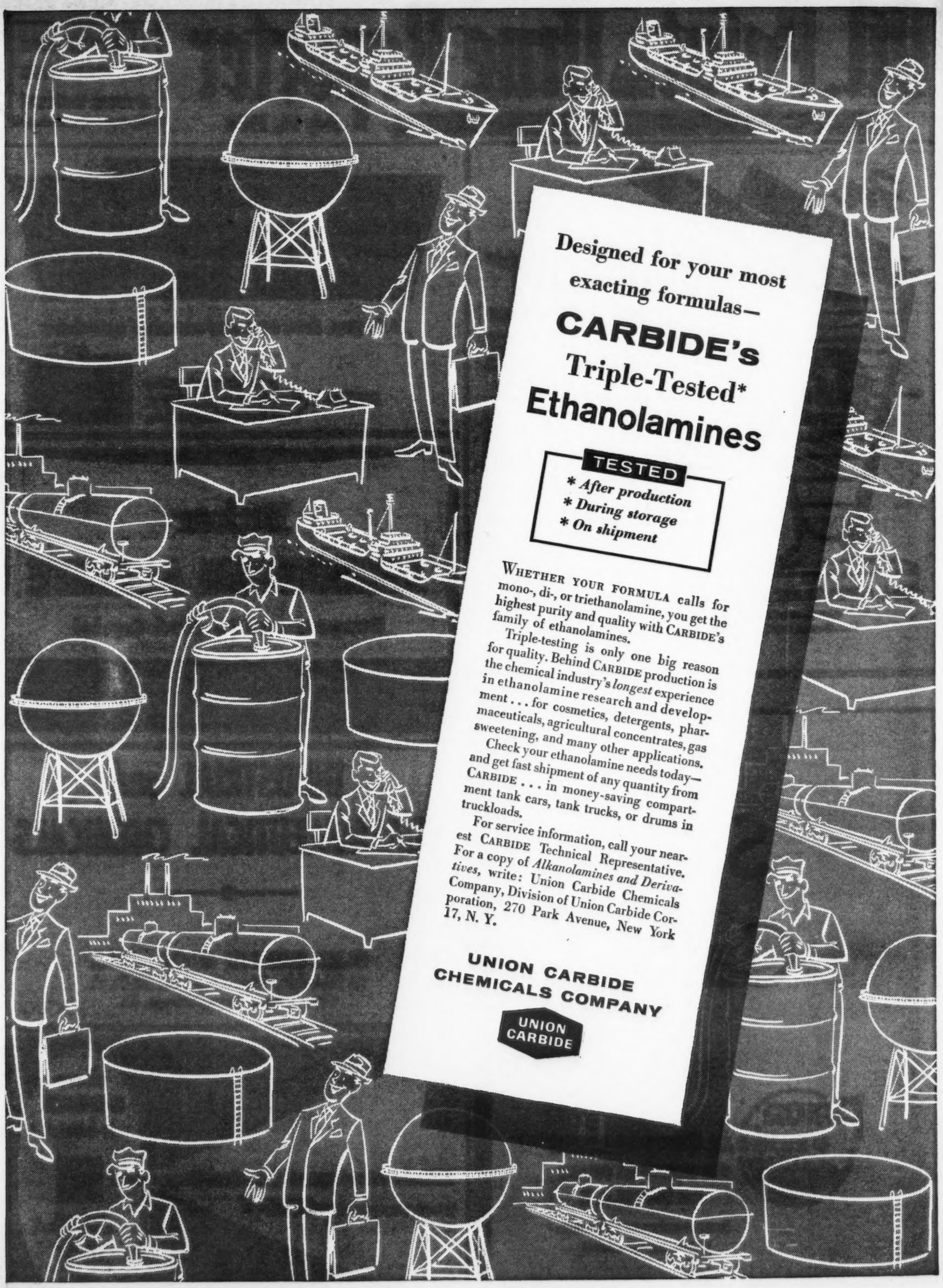
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LEGISLATIVE SCOREBOARD

How Chemical Bills Fared in Congress

	BILL NO.	PURPOSE	STATUS AT RECESS
Agricultural Research	S 690-HR 8639	To expand research on new uses for farm products.	**In conference.**
Antitrust	S 442	To require merger prenotification.	**No action.**
	S 716	To permit subpoenaing of record books in pretrial examinations.	**Passed senate only.**
	HR 848 and similar bills	To provide for compulsory discounts based on functions of purchasers.	**No action beyond hearings.**
Coconut Oil	HJ Res 441	To permit waiving of six-months waiting rule on General Services Administration sales of stockpiled oil.	**No action.**
Color	S 2197-HR 7624	To provide for control of color additives.	**Sent to White House.**
	S 2505	To permit temporary continued use of FD&C Yellows 3 and 4	**No action.**
	HR 9150 HR 9191	To create a food additives commission.	**No action.**
Cosmetics	HR 1360	To require pre-testing of cosmetics.	**No action.**
Drugs	S 535 HR 33 HR 334 HR 4507	To tighten controls over record-keeping, sales and distribution of barbiturates and amphetamines.	**No action beyond hearings.**
	S 3677	To license manufacture of ethical drugs.	**No action.**
	S 3815-HR 12949	To provide tighter standards for manufacturing all drugs, foods and devices.	**No action.**
Explosives	S 1806	To make private carriers subject to common carrier penalties for explosive act violations.	**Passed senate; reported to house.**
Fair Trade	S 1083-HR 1253	To provide federal fair trade law.	**Reported by house, but tabled by rules committee.**
Foreign Operations	HR 5	To encourage foreign investments by lowering taxes.	**Passed house only.**
Labeling	S 1283	To require full labeling of hazardous household articles.	**Sent to White House.**
Narcotics	HR 529	To tighten controls over narcotics manufacture.	**Signed into law.**
	S Res 284-H Res 431	To establish a White House conference on narcotics.	**No action.**
Patents	S 3156	To limit patent rights involving use of federal funds.	**No action.**
Pesticides	HR 7480	To exempt fresh fruits and vegetables from pesticide labeling.	**Signed into law.**
	S 3473-HR 12419	To provide for consultation on mass spray programs.	**Reported to senate and house only.**
Pollution	HR 3610	To increase funds for sewage treatment works.	**Vetoed.**
	S 3108	To provide for hearings on air pollution problems by Public Health Service.	**Passed senate.**
Prices	S 215	To require pre-notification of price increases.	**No action.**
	S 2382-HR 6263	To provide hearings on price and wage changes.	**Reported to house only.**
	S 11	To limit "good faith" defense in price discrimination.	**No action.**
Tariffs	HR 9862	To suspend tariffs on casein until June 30, 1963.	**Signed into law.**
Taxes	HR 8126	To defer taxes on forced stock distributions.	**Reported to house only.**

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Chemical Men Like the Work Of a Now-Suspended Congress: It Ditched Troublesome Bills

Chemical industry men, looking back over the work of the temporarily-suspended congress, are pleased with what they see. Most all of the bills that threatened to cause trouble for the industry were either ditched or failed to make their way through the maze of legislative machinery. Among those that fell by the wayside were the Kefauver and O'Mahoney bills tinkering with pricing practices, the Kefauver effort to jack up the antitrust laws and the O'Mahoney patent law legislation.

SQUIBB MARKETING V. P.: Fred J. Stock, named vice-president of marketing to head up all marketing and sales operations of the E. R. Squibb & Sons Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York.

Other measures, which the industry favored or was willing to accept without too many objections, were sent along to the White House and have either become law or will be signed into law shortly.

Not Entirely Out of the Woods

Of course, the industry isn't out of the woods yet on some of the objectionable bills. Congress is only taking a breather for the national political conventions and will go back to Washington next month (the senate on August 8 and the house on August 15) to take up where it left off.

But very few people expect much to be accomplished beyond passage of the so-called must bills, such as wage-hour, housing, school construction and possibly hospitalization aid for the aged.

The two bills that held the center of the stage for the chemical industry in most of this congress were the color additives bill and the hazardous articles labeling legislation. Both of these measures cleared congress just before the recess and have gone down to the White House to be signed into law.

Insofar as the hazardous labeling bill is concerned, the industry got just about what it sought. All of the amendments that it submitted, first to the senate last year and then to the house when hearings were held this year, were adopted. Those that were opposed by the industry, such

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Delaney Clause Loses Its Edge in a Colloquy

Congressional leaders, by an unusual quasi-legal twist, have effectively blunted the edge of the Delaney cancer clause in the color additives measure. And, according to the best interpretations, they have also blunted it in the food additives law, for the colloquy's effect is seen riding along on that legislation, too.

The development came twenty-four hours after the senate passed the color additives bill and sent it to the White House. It was argued that congress had really wanted the "rule of reason" and not the very strictest interpretation made in the application of the Delaney clause.

Participating in the colloquy were these three senators: Jacob K. Javits of New

—Continued on page 33

Houston's Ethylene Plant To Be Biggest of Its Kind

Houston Chemical Corporation has awarded contracts for the construction of an 80-million-pound-per-year ethylene oxide plant to Scientific Design Company.

The plant, located at Beaumont Tex., will be the largest of its kind, Houston says. S-D has constructed sixteen similarly designed plants around the world, but all are of smaller capacity.

Glycol production of the plant will go into Houston Chemical's antifreeze "Peak" and to private label customers.

COAL CHEMICALS TAKE DIP

Output at 11-Year Non-Strike Low

Ammonia Liquor	**385,022 lbs.**
Ammonium Sulfate	**16,132,343 lbs.**
Benzene	**1,561,480 gals.**
Coaltar	**8,534,669 gals.**
Crude Chemical Oil	**249,551 gals.**
Solvent Naphtha	**49,910 gals.**
Toluene	**349,372 gals.**
Xylene	**99,820 gals.**

Steel mills, operating at 42.7 percent of capacity, produced 1,218,000 tons of ingots and castings for week ended July 10, according to American Iron & Steel Institute. Figures above are estimates of the coal chemicals recovered from coke-oven capacity during period. Previous non-strike low: comparable week in 1949 when 1,128,000 tons of steel were poured.

New York Rx: Generic Names For Drugs the State Must Buy

Trade names of drugs no longer mean a thing to the New York State Department of Social Welfare when it comes to shelling out the wherewithal for local agencies to pay prescription costs. The department has decided that reimbursements on seventeen selected medications prescribed for welfare patients will be on the basis of generic names only. If the local agencies continue to fill brand name prescriptions, they will have to meet the difference in cost out of their own funds, the department says. Drug industry officials don't like this a bit.

And their displeasure runs deep. For ever since the Kefauver probe got underway they've spared neither time nor expense to pound home into legislative heads their conviction that quality varies significantly between different brands of a given drug. Albany, they feel, is setting a very unfortunate example.

Cost-Cutting Behind Move

Cost-cutting lies behind the state's move. The capital itself admits it. A NY State department official said this was one of several steps being taken "to check increasing welfare drug costs." But in taking the step, Albany is, by implication, disputing the industry's contention that brand names matter. And that's the rub.

Word of the new policy was promulgated last week at the ninetieth annual meeting of the New York Public Welfare Association, at Saranac Inn, N. Y.

Prednisone tablets, USP, cost $4.50 a hundred, wholesale, when ordered by generic name, a spokesman for the state welfare department pointed out. According to his figures, the tab for a nationally recognized brand name would be $17.90.

And so it goes down the entire list of medications, according to this spokesman: Ordered generically, ferrous sulfate tablets run 29 cents to 35 cents a hundred as against $1 for brand name material. Comparable figures are 95 cents as against $2.60 for pentobarbital capsules; 52 cents as against $1.27 for aminophylline tab-

—*Continued on page* 48

Piperidine Is Purified To a Higher Degree

Piperidine is now commercially available in a more highly-purified form.

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has a newly-developed process that enables it to manufacture piperidine with a typical analysis of 99 percent-plus.

R. W. Nichols, manager of the chemical marketing division, terms the development "another step in the company's diversification into industrial chemicals."

Fire-Retardant Paint Is Making 'HET' Hot

Hooker Chemical Corporation's "HET"—or chlorendic acid—is becoming a hot item in the fire-retardant paint field. The New York company's product has been used by the Navy in the development of an enamel based on a non-volatile chlorinated alkyd resin solution.

Previously, the dibasic acid, which is more than 50 percent by weight of stable chlorine, was known chiefly for its ability to impart fire-retardant properties to Hooker's "Hetron" polyester resins.

The new enamel has been developed by Navy scientists at the industrial test laboratory of the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard for use on previously primed or painted metal bulkheads and other interior surfaces.

It has passed the stringent Navy test requiring that paint films on a steel panel

—*Continued on page* 66

Dow Slashes Prices On Technical Acrylic

Dow Chemical Company has posted a sharp price reduction for technical grades of acrylic acids.

The Midland, Mich., company says that the new low in market prices has been made possible by a unique method in production.

The new process, Dow explains, recovers acrylic acid as an intermediate during production of acrylic esters. The material is produced by Dow Badische Chemi-

—*Continued on page* 67

PCA, Subsidiary Merge; Determined to Stem Tide

Potash Company of America, Ltd., wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary of Potash Company of America, has merged with its parent firm. What this move means is that PCA will stick to its guns in Canada, come seepage or high water.

PCA has acquired all the assets and assumed all the liabilities of its Canadian unit. This doesn't increase the responsibility of PCA, since the company has already guaranteed obligations of PCA, Ltd.

The merger is interpreted by most observers as a reaffirmation of faith by PCA in its potentially rich Canadian holdings, despite all sorts of bugaboos encountered in getting potash out of its Saskatoon mine.

PCA, Ltd. drove a 3,450-foot shaft and some high-grade potash was actually produced—but seepage forced shutdown of the operation. The mine shaft is being grouted, and PCA hopes this will stem the tide of muck that has halted proceedings up until now.

The Week's Price Changes

Castor Oil, Coconut Oil, Gluconic Acid, Greases Advanced. Bois de Rose Oil, Linseed Meal, Vanilla Beans Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Castor oil, No. 1, Braz., ½c. per lb. (p. 59).
Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb. (p. 59).
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 59).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 59).
Gluconic acid, Tech., 1½c. to 3½c. per lb. (p. 40).
Grease, choice white, ¼c. per lb. (p. 59).
Lard, cash, 3 10c. per lb. (p. 59).
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal. (p. 40).
Peanut meal, $1 per ton (p. 59).
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 59).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb. (p. 59).
Tin, metal, straits, 1c. per lb. (p. 34).
Salts, ½c. to 3 5c. per lb. (p. 34).

Prices Reduced

Bois de Rose oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 55).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 59).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 59).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb. (p. 59).
Linseed meal, 50c. per ton (p. 59).
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 59).
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 50c. per lb. (p. 55).
Mexican cuts, 25c. per lb. (p. 55).
Mexican wholes, $1 per lb. (p. 55).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

July 8, 1960	July 1, 1960	July 10, 1959
109.97	110.33*	110.63

* Revised.

Bureau of Mines Turns Fifty

Bureau of Mines, an old-time friend of the chemical business, is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this month and industry executives throughout the country find themselves eager to acknowledge the help they have received from the government agency over the years. A respected leader in scientific development and conservation of mineral resources, the bureau has been a major aid to chemical men in a number of diversified ways.

The work of the bureau over the half-century has gone even further than the mining field. It touches, directly or indirectly, the lives of all Americans, according to the unit's director, Marling J. Ankeny.

Facts Brought to Mind

Here are some of the facts the anniversary brought to the minds of chemical men last week:

- Helium, a light-weight gas produced by the bureau, is used extensively to leak-test air conditioners and refrigerators, and also helps insure the purity of many products from candy mints to medicines.
- Chemically-important titanium and hafnium were born in the bureau's labs. And so was the process used to make zirconium metal.
- Some hospitals still use radium extracted by the bureau years ago from domestic carnotite ores. This achievement, which came early in the bureau's history, made the element available for medical use at $40,000 a gram—which was less

—*Continued on page* 62

HEADS PERFUME DIVISION: Julius P. Bauer, newly-elected vice-president of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, who has been made director of its perfume division.

Pesticide Expansion Set By Naugatuck in Canada

Western Canada's first basic pesticide plant is a step nearer reality. Naugatuck Chemicals Division of Dominion Rubber Company, Ltd., has completed preliminary engineering and has let contracts.

The plant will be located on a 51.6 acre site, adjacent to Canadian Chemical Company property in the Edmonton, Alta. area.

The Edmonton plant is the main part of a $1.6 million expansion program in agricultural chemicals being undertaken by Naugatuck, which says it is currently

—*Continued on page* 66

Norwich Acquires a Firm: Dutch Fine Chemical Maker

Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., has acquired controlling interest in Orgahell NV, a Dutch fine chemical manufacturer located at Amsterdam, the Netherlands, with production facilities at Mijdrecht.

This gives Norwich chemical manufacturing facilities within the Common Market and its first such facility on the European continent.

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KAWECKI SALES MANAGER: J. C. Hoff, elevated from midwest sales manager to general sales manager by Kawecki Chemical Company, Boyertown, Pa.

Nitrate of Potash Unit Going Up in Vicksburg

Aiming to make nitrate of potash available for the first time at prices in the range of presently-used fertilizer chemicals, American Metal Climax, Inc., is all set to go ahead with construction of a $7 million plant in Vicksburg, Miss.

The facility, according to its owner, will employ a new process and will be operated by Southwest Potash Corporation, a division of the New York-based parent company.

According to Thomas W. Childs, president of Southwest Potash, the new process has been under development for five years and has been pilot-plant tested in association with Jacobs Engineering Company and the Colorado School of Mines Research Foundation at Golden, Colo.

Mr. Childs says that engineering and construction of the Vicksburg facility will begin immediately, and that operations are scheduled to begin in October, 1961. The plant will be located adjacent to the local operations of Spencer Chemical Company and the main line of Illinois Central Railroad.

Nitrate of potash is one of the best fertilizer materials for many crops with important potentialities in high analysis mixed fertilizers, reports American Metal Climax. The product has not heretofore been used extensively because of its high price. It contains two of the three primary elements essential for plant growth —potash and nitrogen. Its combined potash-nitrogen plant nutrient values of 60

—Continued on page 35

Silicone Installation of GE Set for Construction Start

General Electric Company will start construction next month on what it claims will be the most advanced plant in the world for the manufacture of basic silicone intermediate chemicals.

The new unit, costing nearly $3 million, will replace smaller existing facilities which will be converted to serve other manufacturing needs at the company's silicone products department in Waterford, N. Y.

The new facility, which will increase capacity for intermediate silicones to beyond previously projected 1965 levels, is expected to go in operation by late 1961.

The new plant construction is part of GE's twenty-four-month multi-million dollar expansion program. The first phase of the program was a $1 million silicone fluids finishing building which is under construction and is expected to into operation in November.

GATT Tariff Hearings Find Chemical Interests Up in Arms Against Negotations at Geneva

The chemical industry—fearful of the effects that another round of tariff reductions on products coming into the country from abroad might have on competition in the home market—is marshalling its forces to do battle against the upcoming negotiations at Geneva among the members of the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (GATT). Scene of the battleground is the Tariff Commission and the Committee for Reciprocity Information which today (July 11) begin collecting industry views on the GATT negotiations.

Several score of company representatives have informed the two agencies that they want to testify at the hearings on the product list issued a month ago by the State department.

Agenda Is for Geneva

The list includes items tentatively chosen by the government to be laid on the bargaining table at Geneva when discussions get under way later this year.

Because the chemical schedule is the first one in the tariff law, the chemical industry is being given first crack at the negotiation plans of the government.

The two agencies estimate that it will take about two weeks for the industry to record its objections orally.

In addition, there are scores more or statements and briefs on file with the committee and the commission from companies which did not plan to make an oral presentation.

The hearings before the two agencies are being conducted in the same fashion as those of the past. Testimony will be presented before the Tariff Commission during the morning on the question of "peril points" for the products named on the negotiation list, and in the afternoon industry representatives will go before the CRI to protest the inclusion of the items on the bargaining list.

More interest is being shown in these hearings than at any time since 1948 when the first Geneva discussions were held. It is estimated that if all the witnesses testify who have signified their intentions to appear in protest against the 2,500 or more items on the product list, the hearings may continue until Thanksgiving.

Two facts which differentiate these hearings from those of a similar nature in the past are these: Imports into the United States have been rising steadily and competition has been increasing greatly for the lucrative American market; a

—Continued on page 66

DuPont Has New Process For Rigid Urethane Foam

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. has developed a new process for urethane foams. The Wilmington, Del., company says it will make the process available to customers of its "Hylene" organic isocyanates—basic raw materials for the foams.

The new technique is described by duPont as a frothing process. It is said to produce greater uniformity in the final product as compared to conventional methods.

A duPont spokesman estimates the total urethane foam market this year at 100 million pounds. Rigid foam is expected to comprise just 15 percent of it. With the new development, the spokesman adds, tonnage should advance to 300 million pounds within the next five years, with rigid foam accounting for 100 million pounds.

ADM Resin Business to Innes

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., and O. G. Innes Corporation, New York, have announced the sale of the assets of ADM's natural resin operation to OGI. Innes will continue to service ADM customers with the same imported resins ADM has supplied.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER: William M. Rohrer, appointed assistant sales manager for agricultural chemicals by Davison Chemical Division of W. R. Grace & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Acrylate Capacity Rise Due at Celanese Plant

Celanese Corporation of America has in mind an expansion program that will double overall capacity for acrylate production at its Pampa, Tex., plant. The expansion move will be completed before the end of the year, says the New York-based company.

The planned facilities will have a capacity for producing annually more than 14 million pounds of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, butyl acrylate and glacial acrylic acid.

J. H. Worth, president of the Celanese Chemical Company division, says the multi-million dollar expansion is prompted by rapidly growing volume markets for higher acrylates and is another step in the continuing Celanese program for diversification in chemicals and plastics.

The expansion will include facilities for producing glacial acrylic acid by a process developed by Celanese research at the corporation's Clarkwood, Tex., labora-

—Continued on page 42

Boston Soon Will Have Bulk Chemical Facilities

The first bulk chemical distributing facilities in the Boston marketing area and vicinity will soon be available, says Beverly Chemical Terminal Company, proprietor of them. The facilities are located in Beverly, ten miles north of Boston, Mass.

The company is a new joint venture of two chemical distributors: Agrichem Corporation, New York, and Truesdale Company, Boston. Negotiations were recently completed to acquire the terminal site from Gulf Oil Corporation.

Five major chemical makers have already expressed interest in using the facilities, Beverly reports. The property is valued at about $2.5 million.

Stauffer Chemical Is Stretching Into Synthetic Rubber

Stauffer Chemical Company is moving out from behind its well-entrenched position in heavy chemicals to establish a bridgehead for itself in the fast-growing synthetic rubber market.

Last week the New York-based company disclosed that it has teamed up with American Synthetic Rubber Company, Louisville, Ky., to produce polybutadiene and polyisoprene rubbers.

A jointly-owned firm—American Rubber & Chemical Company—has been set up to turn out the two rubbers at a still-to-be-constructed plant in Louisville. The new company has received a license for the processes to be used from Phillips Petroleum Company.

The production facility, to be located in the Rubbertown section of Louisville adjacent to American Synthetic Rubber's 75,000-ton SBR plant, is due to start operations in September of 1961.

Initial capacity will be 30,000 long tons of polybutadiene and polyisoprene annually. However, the installation will be so designed that, with minor modifications, output can be upped to 50,000 long tons a year.

Initial Sales Seen at $20 Million

The two parent companies are confident that the new operation will produce initial gross sales in excess of $20 million a year. They are not so outspoken about the cost of the polybutadiene-polyisoprene facility, but the trade figures it will take $10 million to $15 million to erect the plant.

Ahead for polybutadiene and polyisoprene, say the forecasters, is a market that will hit 200,000 tons a year by 1963. The world mart for the two rubbers three years hence is seen around 500,000 tons.

Polybutadiene is regarded as a real comer. Since it has several advantages over natural rubber, it is in a position to command a premium. Polyisoprene, however, is a straight replacement material, and the general feeling is that its price will have to remain on a par with that of natural.

Whether it can continue to do this when the competition sharpens is a question that turns on the cost of isoprene monomer. Now selling at 25 cents a pound in bulk, it's felt by some rubber makers that the monomer must come down if polyisoprene is to reach its full potential.

What is its potential? Some prognosticators are confident that polyisoprene will capture 20 percent of the US rubber market by 1964, with natural to account for a like amount. However, the lion's share—

—Continued on page 66

Polypropylene Site Picked: It's Delaware, Says AviSun

New Castle, Del., has been selected by AviSun Corporation as the site of its new 100-million-pound-a-year polypropylene plant.

The site is located on the Delaware River, one-half mile south of New Castle and about five miles south of Wilmington. The plant will be adjacent to AviSun's present 10-million-pound-a-year film plant and its fiber plant on a 214-acre industrial site. Polypropylene from the new plant will provide the chief raw material for these film and fiber plants.

AviSun also has an option to purchase facilities at Port Reading, N. J., which could provide an additional 50 million pounds per year of polymer capacity.

Nylon Yarn Installation Set for South Carolina

Allied Chemical Corporation plans to put up its first major manufacturing facility in South Carolina, a fine-denier "Caprolan" nylon yarn plant in the town of Irmo, near Columbia.

The New York company says construction of the multi-million dollar plant will begin immediately and when finished late in 1961 will be operated by the National Aniline Division. It will increase the company's overall nylon fiber capacity to more than 80 million pounds a year.

Drug Horizons Brightening In Spite of the Probers

The drug industry's unending struggle to promote, extend and facilitate life must dwarf, if not erase, its transient battle with politically purposive probers in Washington.

As the decade of the sparkling sixties unrolls (5 percent of which, a little tarnished, is already tucked in Time's chest), the industry's domestic sales will soar a glittering 85 percent. Nor will its export business lag.

So says a prominent Wall Street observer, whose word means, literally, business.

"Current investigations of American drug companies should not obscure the outstanding opportunity which the industry faces for the future." Those are the words of Dominick & Dominick, brokerage house, in a ten-year investment forecast.

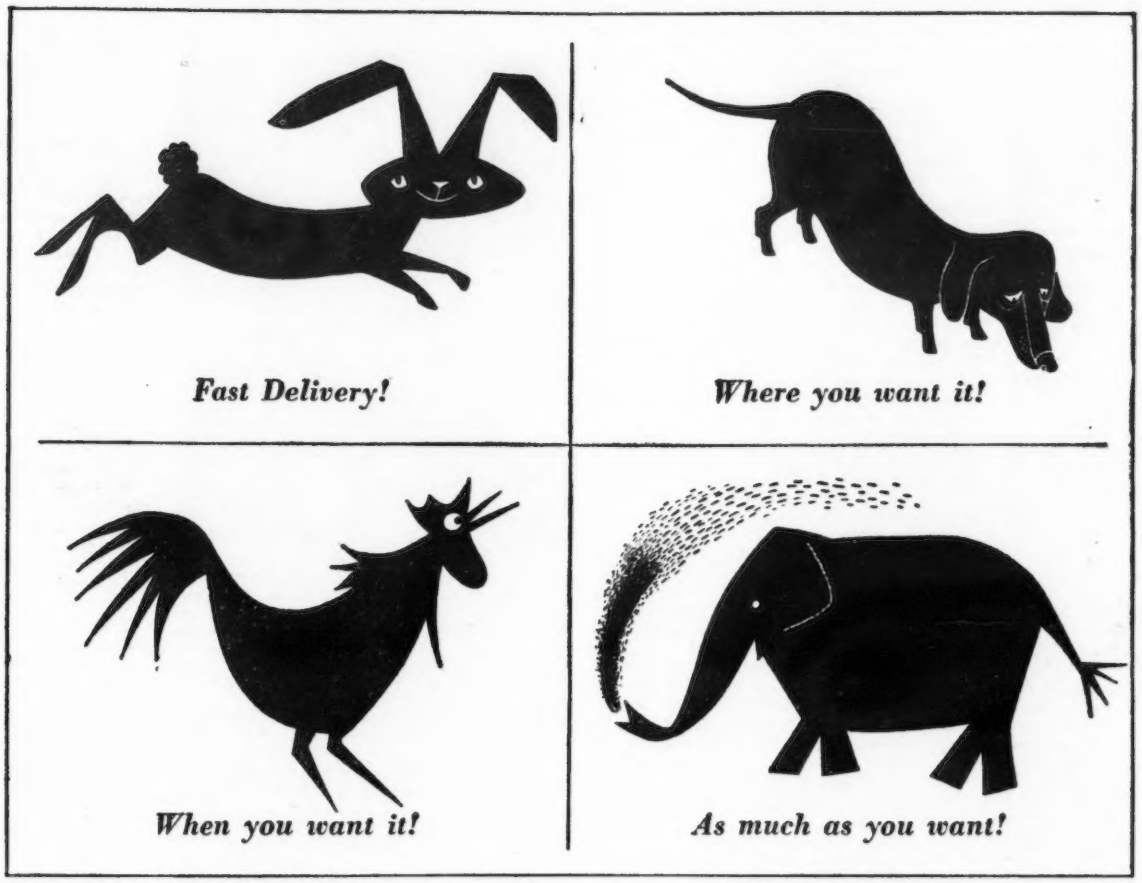
Foreign sales now average about 30 percent of the total turnover of leading American pharmaceutical companies, it is noted. And the world-wide reputation of American drug makers will lead to ever-increasing export opportunities, the brokers observe.

Even so, production by American companeis abroad is said to be increasing more rapidly, in part because these markets can be served more efficiently and at lower cost through local manufacturing and in part because of nationalistic pressures.

"No nation wishes to be dependent on others for the protection of its health," D&D explains.

Comprised of large, well-balanced, fully-merged companies, the industry today stands in an ideal position to flex its ex-

—Continued on page 48



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Coaltar Entries Double Up

Imports of coaltar chemicals doubled up as they came into the United States last year—that is, they arrived in exactly twice the quantity that they did in 1958.

Total entries last year were 28.8 million pounds, as opposed to 14.4 million pounds for the previous year.

So reports the Tariff Commission in a yearly roundup. And, at the same time, the agency reveals that value rose too, but not so sharply. The foreign invoice tag amounted to $14 million in 1959, compared to $10.7 million for the previous year.

Most of the coaltar chemicals imported in 1959 were declared to be competitive (duty based on "American selling price"). Almost half of the total imports of these products in 1959 came from West Germany; imports from that country amounted to 10.8 million pounds, compared with 6.9 million pounds in 1958.

Imports from Italy in 1959 amounted to 5.1 million pounds, compared with 1.7 million pounds in 1958. Imports from France totaled 2.7 million pounds in 1959, compared with 567,000 pounds in 1958, and imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 2.4 million pounds in 1959, compared with 1.2 million pounds in 1958.

In 1959 sizable quantities of products that are dutiable also were imported from Canada (1,377,000 pounds), the Netherlands (1,375,000 pounds), Belgium (1,350,000 pounds), Switzerland (1,227,000 pounds), Japan (782,000 pounds), Denmark (764,000 pounds), Spain (364,000 pounds), Sweden (199,000 pounds), the Union of South Africa (165,000

—Continued on page 49

Swiss Chemical People Are Asking: How Can You Block a Trade Bloc?

Can non-alignment secure Switzerland's economic future as well as it has the country's political past? As Europe's two huge trade blocs become disconcertingly real, Swiss chemical makers, whose tack has been traditionally international, ask the question with deepening concern. There's no talk of abandoning the go-it-alone policy, but pressure is mounting for bilateral agreements that would assure the country an even break on tariff and quota reductions granted by trade bloc countries to each other.

VELSICOL EXECUTIVE: Nelson C. Block, who has joined Velsicol Chemical Corporation, Chicago, as assistant treasurer and assistant secretary.

To date, negotiations have been undertaken only with France, and without result, according to a report from Business & Defense Services Administration.

Although European Common Market countries discriminated somewhat against Swiss chemical production in 1959, the effect overall was negligible, BDSA finds. But the agency also finds the Swiss industry getting increasingly nervous over the extent of such discrimination on the part of Germany and France.

The problem now lies in the lap of the Swiss Association for the Chemical Industry. In its 1958-59 report, the trade

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Synthetic Rubber Facility Is on the Agenda in India

Synthetics & Chemicals, Ltd., has named Lummus Company, of New York, to build India's first synthetic rubber manufacturing plant. The $30 million project will be getting under way in several months near Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.

The contract calls for units to produce butadiene and styrene, as well as a copolymer plant to turn out the rubber. Initial capacity is slated at 20,000 tons, with capability of rapid expansion to 30,000 tons.

Synthetics & Chemicals, Ltd., was recently formed by Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, and Kilechand Devchand & Co., Private, Ltd., a Bombay banking and industrial concern.

Manganese Plant Slated

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, will built a $5 million electrolytic manganese metal plant at Aberdeen, Miss., adjacent to its one-year-old sodium chlorate installation. The new manganese facility will have an initial capacity of 10 million pounds of metal a year and will start up in late 1961.

OPD Reports From Europe

Germany's Chemical Giants, Paced by Plastics, Continue Growing at Spectacular Rate

Paced by plastics, the three major German chemical firms—all chunks of the pre-war IG Farben mammoth combine—are continuing the sales growth which has trebled their volume since 1952 and carried the firms to international top chemical ranks. The three companies—Farbenfabriken Bayer, AG; Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, AG, and Farbwerke Hoechst, AG—report sales increases continuing in the first months of 1960 after a record year in 1959 which saw their sales rise an average of 19 percent. On a combined basis, sales of the three last year totaled nearly $1.7 billion with net profit of $70 million. Capital expenditures for the three firms last year were $202 million and expansion this year is expected to top $240 million.

Each of the three Farben successor companies accounts for about 11 percent of the total German chemical industry, which last year increased its sales by 14.7 percent while German industry sales as a whole were rising 9.3 percent.

BASF Sales in First Quarter

BASF reports that sales in the first quarter of this year exceeded the first three months of 1959 by an appreciable margin, though the company expects the sales curve to show a "slight flattening" during the second half of the year.

The companies are particularly strong in the export field, accounting for nearly one-half of the total German chemical export business. In 1959, their combined export sales were $640 million, representing an average 37.8 percent of total sales. In 1958, export sales for Bayer and Hoechst totaled $342 million, against $430 million for the two last year.

The necessity of linking up the two major trade blocs in Europe is a central theme for Germany's top chemical management. Dr. U. Haberland, chairman of Bayer, comments that if the "European Economic Community [Common Market] represents only the first step towards an even wider integration, then the second step should be taken very soon."

He also declares that "all measures which hamper the establishment of bridges between EEC and European Free Trade Association [the British-sponsored trade group of seven European countries] in the long run weaken the economic strength of our continent and thus, the free world as a whole."

Largest of the three companies is Bayer, which reports 1959 sales of $590 million, up 22.3 percent over 1958 with net profit of $25.4 million. Almost half the sales

—Continued on page 36

CSC Methylamine Boost On Stream at Terre Haute

Commercial Solvents Corporation has completed and put on stream a major methylamine expansion at Terre Haute, Ind., doubling its overall capacity for the chemical.

The chemicals are marketed as compressed gases and in aqueous solutions for use in the synthesis of drugs, dyes, explosives, insecticides, detergents, herbicides and fuels.

ESSO'S NEW PRESIDENT: William W. Bryan, who on August 1 will move up from vice-president for marketing on Humble's headquarters staff to president of the Esso Standard Division, Humble Oil & Refining Company, New York. Mr. Bryan will succeed O. V. Tracy, who is retiring on the first after thirty years of service with Esso.

Plasticizers in 1959 Hit an All-time High

US output of plasticizers in 1959 rose to 524 million pounds, an all-time high, and a neck-wrenching 25.4 percent boost over the 418 million pounds that were produced during the previous year.

Sales, according to figures just compiled by the Tariff Commission, rose comparably, hitting 462 million pounds, valued at $138 million. These were up from 356 million pounds, valued at $111 million the year before.

Production of cyclic plasticizers, which consisted chiefly of phthalic anhydride and phosphoric acid esters and complex polymeric-type materials, amounted to 396 million pounds in 1959, compared with 312 million pounds in 1958.

Sales amounted to 355 million pounds, valued at $97 million, compared with 265 million pounds, valued at $76 million, in 1958.

Output of acyclic plasticizers amounted to 128 million pounds, or 20.8 percent

—Continued on page 38

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, New York, September 11-16.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, May hotel, Tulsa, Okla., September 25-28.

American Petroleum Institute, division of production, eastern district meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., July 28-30.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., August 14-20.

American Soybean Association, joint annual meeting with National Soybean Processors Association, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., August 22-23.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., September 15-16.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 25.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Britannia hotel, Lake of Bays, Muskoka, Ontario, September 12-14.

Canadian Manufacturers of Chemical Specialties Association, annual meeting, Queen Elizabeth hotel, Montreal, Que., Canada, October 24-26.

Chemical Institute of Canada, western regional conference, Regina, Sask., September 8-10.

Chemical Market Research Association, Wentworth - by - the - Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., September 22-23; Pittsburgh Hilton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 9-10.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, spring luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, June 21; annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 15-18.

Electrochemical Society, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 9-13.

Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, annual meeting, Sherman hotel, Chicago, October 31-November 2.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Del Coronado hotel, Coronado, Calif., September 27-29.

Gordon Research Conferences: textiles, Colby Junior College, New London, N. H.; statistics in chemistry and chemical engineering, New Hampton School, New Hampton, N. H.; chemistry, physiology and structure of bones and teeth, Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., July 11-15.

National Foreign Trade Council, national meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Drake hotel, Chicago, October 27-29.

Parenteral Drug Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 24; annual convention, Statler hotel, New York, October 19-21.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern regional meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 14.

Society of the Plastics Industry, New England section conference, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., October 13-14.

Stanford Research Institute, symposium on chemical reactions in the lower and upper atmosphere, Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco, April 18-20, 1961.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, forest biology symposium, New Washington hotel, Seattle, Wash., August 24-27.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section's winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York November 30.

Western Packaging & Materials Handling Exposition, Pan Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, July 15-21.

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A LOOK AT THE FIGURES

Chemicals Production: How It's Going

	April 1960	April 1959
Acetic Acid, Synthetic .. lbs.	57,884,707	46,796,742
Acetone ..... lbs.	63,498,384	61,032,628
Ammonia, Anhydrous .. tons	416,220	400,156
Benzene ..... gals.	42,225,568	32,175,989
Chlorine ..... tons	383,894	341,549
Formaldehyde ..... lbs. (37% basis)	147,932,666	144,116,514
Methanol, Synthetic ... lbs.	146,573,471	125,157,840
Phthalic Anhydride .... lbs.	30,857,612	33,315,623
Sodium Hydroxide .... tons (Caustic Soda 100% NaOH)	407,744	375,887
Sulfuric Acid ..... tons (100% H_2SO_4)	1,536,967	1,595,879

Sources: Tariff Commission, Bureau of Census

Foreign Trade Assist

A Democratic member of the US Senate from Indiana is leaving July 24 for a three-week trip in Africa, covering a number of the newly independent countries in the east and west sections of that continent. His stated purpose is to conduct a study for the senate commerce committee. Whatever may be their views in relation to the big political-campaign surge of criticism of the foreign policy of this country, business leaders should be encouraged by the evidence that at least some members of the senate—whence comes the more virulent criticism—are taking an interest in an economic replacement of the philanthropic or handout motive and, further, are looking at the potentialities from the commercial, rather than the political, economic angle.

The business potentialities of the independence developments in Africa have been recognized by the Department of Commerce. Prospects for increased US trade and investment in West Africa, Rhodesia and Nyasaland were evaluated by a trade mission which had covered those countries at meetings in New York May 25 and 26. A report by a mission which had covered Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone was published in the May 16 issue of *Foreign Commerce Weekly*. The group's conclusion was that "US businessmen can and should participate increasingly in the economic development of West Africa to the advantage of all countries and individuals involved."

That puts a big, worthwhile job right up to US business—and it has to beat its Soviet competition to the doing of that job. The Soviets are working at it with all their push and propaganda. The majority of the leaders in the newly-independent African states are more friendly toward the United States than they are toward the Soviet Union—and toward this country's European allies. They know that the Soviets want to have a big hand in their development—and its opportunities. As the leader of Nyasaland has put it, they want US aid, but they know that they can get it elsewhere; he has asked for aid with that snide remark. Guinea, which is said to be the least friendly toward the west, is reported to have joined in a program of "cultural cooperation" with communist China for 1960.

Free Africa is getting up and will be coming. It needs help in both undertakings. Its natural resources are numerous, voluminous and valuable. It needs a fully understanding partner in their development. US business can and should get in on the senate committee's study of the problems that this presents. They should also learn from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce all about the new law to promote foreign capital investment for economic development, which became effective about five months ago in Somalia, which became a wholly independent country July 1.

The opinion that the United States "missed the boat" in connection with the movement for independence in Africa has more than a few supporters among the leaders and other thinkers in the new African states. What the visiting senator will find out in that connection remains to be learned.

Meanwhile, there are many among those who are concerning themselves with the needs of newly-freed peoples who are urging that US businessmen take full cognizance of the declaration by a Smith College professor of government that, "as far as the United States is concerned, the time is overdue to mobilize public and private resources to respond to the desperate needs which Africa's leaders and people will increasingly be presenting to us."

Because those needs are and will be in all three areas of economy—political, social and commercial—the proposal by the president of Boston University that each of this country's 2,000 institutions of higher learning invite two African students to come here for courses of study beginning next year, tuition, room and board to be furnished by the schools, has acquired much more timely pertinence for business consideration than it had when it was noted here May 16.

NAPA Goes Controversial

Recognizing that, by reason of existing and expectable conditions and circumstances, political or other controversial matters "might be of such consequence and transcendent importance as to warrant action and a definite stand" by its organization, the executive committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents has adopted a resolution modifying its policy to refrain from taking sides or entering into any political or controversial matters. To implement the revised policy, the committee authorized the appointment of a board of basic policy, composed of the ablest and most experienced members from each district and designed to pass upon "any matters having to do with philosophies, theories or legislation which are or may be in the opinoin of (designated units and officials) a threat to our free enterprise and capitalistic system and are of sufficient importance to merit [its] attention and consideration."

The new board is to report to the executive committee the results of its consideration of such matters and recommend such actions and procedures as have been approved by at least two-thirds of its members. In addition, the committee, at its discretion, may call upon the board or any other person, group, or committee "to prepare answers, statements or appearances" in behalf of the association.

The ability of the purchasing agents' organization to deal intelligently, informatively—and correctly—with matters of commercial economic importance is well established by its periodic reports on business conditions. It has the basis from which such matters can properly be appraised; consumption is the actually motivating factor in economic progress, despite what was misguessed six months ago and is still being presented by certain "experts" about the primary and predominant influence of productivity — the overstocker.

In its new role in public affairs, the buyers' group should contribute quite substantially to the efforts of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It might in some instances clash with those organizations. Students of employment relations will be puzzling over that possibility. They will also be delving into the question of whether and how employers will look upon the political activities of employees and their participation in controversial affairs—even such things as political "buying." There is stimulating, nutritious food for serious thought in that connection in the recently announced policy of one of the big producers of automobiles designed to "exert an influence for good government by broadening the base of participation in politics"—through providing its employees with an opportunity to contribute financially, without identification, to the political party of their choice.

The NAPA president has appointed the first board of basic policy. It has nine members, with individual terms of from one to five years. Three of the members, with an aggregate of eleven years, are connected with industrial enterprises in the chemical group.

Washington Talks It Over

Flemming's Bill to Control the Drug Industry Surprised Many Persons But It Should Not Have, For It Was a Natural Republican Sympathy-Getter in This Election Year.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

When Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Flemming had his own variation of the drug industry control bill introduced in the senate and house a few hours before the legislators made tracks for the national political conventions, it caught a lot of people in the drug industry by surprise.

But a Republican proposal for regulating the industry is understandable when one looks back at the situation that had been developing in Washington this session. The GOP would have been asleep at the switch if something like the Flemming bill hadn't been brought forth to bear a Republican label.

Health legislation has been one of the most prominent subjects of the session thus far, with the Democrats dominating the field and leading the fights for federal aid for the hospitalized aged, for lower drug prices, and for more government spending on medical research.

The success of the Democrats in being able to develop these subjects into issues must be chalked up on the plus side of the ledger of voter appeals.

This is not to say that the Flemming proposal is an out-and-out political move to regain some of the lost ground in the area of public health legislation. Few people in Washington acquainted with Mr. Flemming doubt his sincerity in offering the bill.

But there is no escaping the fact that the bill has been well-timed and is needed by the Republicans for campaign purposes. Both party platforms are expected to make some reference to the drug industry and the need for closer federal supervision.

The outlook for the Kefauver and Flemming bills for the remainder of the session is in doubt. It is quite possible that the senate and house committees will hold public hearings on them after the session resumes in August for whatever political mileage can be got from them.

Whether they will reach the floors of the two houses for passage before *sine die* adjournment, however, is something else again. The Flemming bill is identified by number in the senate as S 3815 and in the house as HR 12949, having been introduced "by request" by senate labor committee chairman Hill of Alabama and house commerce committee chairman Harris of Arkansas. The Kefauver bill is S 3677.

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 8 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acetaldehyde 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls ..... 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l, dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36½- .37
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min. 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.24 - —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.30 - 1.45
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, cryst, (20, 40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), 250-lb. dms., c.l., pt. of shipt lb. .56¼- —
USP, 10% starch granulation, 12-50 mesh, white, 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .56¼- —
(Pink and green granulations 5c. per lb. higher.)
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .58 - —
tech., esterification, dms., t.l., f.o.b. shipping point lb. .41½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
tech., polymerization, dms., t.l., f.o.b. shipping point lb. .42½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .23 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.40 - 2.60
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis ..... lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis, lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works, lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .70 - 1.30

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
		F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
Atl.	Atlantic	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Be.	Baume	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bots.	bottles	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	reg.	regular.
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	S E.	southeast
c.l.	carlots	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
cns.	cans	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
coml.	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	shipt.	shipment
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less carlots	soln.	solution
cps.	centipoises	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystalline	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
cs.	cases	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
ctns.	cartons	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
d-	dextro	min.	minimum	t.l.	truckloads
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	t.w.	tankwagons
denat.	denatured	N-	nitrogen	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dl-	dextro-laevo	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral	W.	west
		NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w.w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .30 - .35
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpinol (see a-Terpinol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
USP, hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05½- .08¼
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l, works. lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., annyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cbys., c.l., works. ..... lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- .1095
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¼- .19¼
bulk, c.l., basis 80% ..... lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0365- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .039 - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .049 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99½% + 30-lb. ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
50-lb. pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld. lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or more.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 3.4% Al, dms. lb. .40¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., 400-lb. dm., works. lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works ..... lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
P-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lbs. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld. lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies. ton. 88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies. ton. 90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms. lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works. lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton. 325 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, white, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.45
USP, gran., 250-lb. dm lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm, f.o.b. works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqeous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 400- lb. dms., 15,000-lbs. works, lb. 1.22 - —
400-lb. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
400-lb. dms., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., f.o.b. works ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va. ton.48.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton.68.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
Tech., powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.48 -17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13¾
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton.32.00 - —
Ammonium sulfate, standard, gran., purif., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- —
Large granular, bulk, c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 3.20 - 5.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Tech. soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, coml., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb.17.50 -23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dms. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms.lb. 4.20 - 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.60
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .17¼- .17¾
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .71 - —
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.05

Anethole, tech., dms. lb. .92 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.08 - 1.80
Angelica root, bis lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., t.l., 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l. f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt alld. lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2% higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .24 - .26

Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb., dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .55 - .70
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .27 - —
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .31 - .34
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more oz. 4.00 - —
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic).
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .0.31 - —
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½

Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 100-kilos. kilo. 7.35 - —
dms., less than 100-kilos kilo.7.75 - —
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —

Coming soon from General Chemical!

NEW, Safer, Lighter, Smaller 13-Gallon Acid Carboy

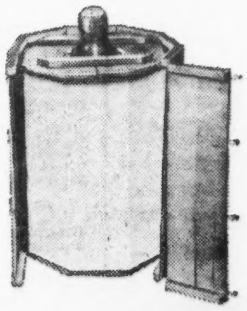
cushioned with *expanded polystyrene* overpack

General Chemical packaging research has done it again! This time with a new carboy for 13-gallon acid bottles that has just won the 1960 "Best of Show" award from the Society of Packaging and Handling Engineers. Here is a commercial acid carboy that cushions the bottle completely with foamed-in-place *expanded polystyrene* . . . also has the added protection of an octagonal wire–bound wooden shell. Look at these outstanding advantages:

- **Safer!** New *expanded polystyrene* overpack resists shock . . . cushions bottle in shipping and handling.
- **Lighter!** 40% less tare weight.
- **Smaller!** Increases shipping and storage capacity by 30-35%.

This revolutionary new 13-gallon acid carboy is now going into expanded production and will be available soon from most production and stock points. Call your nearest General Chemical office for full details and information on availability in your area.

New Acid-Bottle Protection
Underneath the rugged, wire-bound wooden outer shell, inch-thick, foamed-in-place *expanded polystyrene* protects General Chemical's 13-gallon acid bottle.



Basic to America's Progress

Allied Chemical

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N.Y.

Ashphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy ..... gal. .09½ - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton 20.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins ..... oz 5.75 7.50
Atropine sulfate USP, bots ..... oz 5.25 5.75
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .41 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .70 — —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. 1.00 1.10
Barbital, NF, 100-lb dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton. 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 196.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works lb. .23 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton 275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb .20 — —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l, same basis ..... lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½ - —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton. 100.00 — —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 110.00 — —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs. mines ton. 30.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ..... ton. 30.00 - —
white, water-ground paper bgs., c.l. St. Louis ton. 60.00 -60.25
paper bgs., ex wrge., New York ton. 84.35 - —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs 2.35 - —
cbys, l.c.l., works, E .... 100 lbs 2.05 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.40 2.70
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.50 3.05
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns. dms lb. 2.35 —
Bayberry wax, bgs ..... lb. .45 - .50
Beeswax, crude, African bgs.... lb. .50 .52
Brazilian, bgs. ..... lb. .55 .56
Central American, bgs ..... lb. .53 - —
Chilean, bgs. ..... lb. .56 - —
Refd., USP, bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .68 .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. ..... lb. .24 - .26
Belladonna root, bls. ..... lb. .28 - .35
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 99.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. ..... lb. .80 - 1.05
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. ..... lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 — —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district ..... gal. .34 - —
Chicago district ..... gal. .34 - —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .34 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .34 - .40
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .34 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .34 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .34 - —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .34 - —
Mennequa, Colo. ..... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district ..... gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .34 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ..... gal. .34 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .34 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit. .0075 — —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0065 - —
Tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd gamma-unit. .0075 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0056 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld. lb. 3.25 - —
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .50 - —

BENZOL

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Benzophenone, dms. ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .98 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .54 - —
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .54 - —
Tech., dms., dlvd ..... lb. 47½ - .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb. dms lb. .64 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - .25½
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb 3.30 - 3.60
N-Benzyl-N,N-dimethylamine, 50 dms., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
12-49 dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.35 - —
1-11 dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.90 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. ..... lb 1.85 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns ..... lb 9.25 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots ..... lb. 1.50 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns ..... lb. 56.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots ..... lb. 56.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 11.00 -12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthoiamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns ..... lb 1.50 1.90
Rectified, cns. ..... lb 1.75 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb 5.11 — —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms ..... lb 4.60 4.65
Bismuth metal bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 — —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., 250-lb. dm lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, 150-lb. dm lb. 3.70 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb 4.43 - —
Bismuth subiodide fib dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb 4.25 - —
Bismuth trioxide, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b works lb. 4.40 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .50 .55

BLACK PIGMENTS

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton. 160.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 170.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton. 200.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton 5.50 - —
Bloodroot, bls. lb .90 1.00

BLUE PIGMENTS

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 2.10 - —
Peruvian, dms. ..... lb. 1.70 - —
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 — —
Resinated, bbls. lb 1.50 — —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .2275 - .2425
c.l., works ..... lb. .2075 - .2225
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed works, E ton 80.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated ot lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.67 -10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton 83.00 - —
Borax, tech., gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton. 43.50 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton. 58.00 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 20.87 -22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 12.30 -14.30
Boric acid, tech., cryst., 99.9%, dms., c.l., works ..... ton. 188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 12.30 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 13.05 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton. 174.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 10.10 -12.10
Boric acid, powd., dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works ..... lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ — —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. ..... lb. 5.35 5.70
Brucine, cns ..... oz. Nominal.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. 1.45 1.75
Buchu leaves, bbls. ..... lb. .70 .75

BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, Iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy. ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½ - —
Butene-1, tanks, works ..... lb .0625 - —
Butene-2, tanks, works ..... lb. .0570 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.t.l. same basis lb. .43½ — —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 — —
Prices of n-Butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .15½ - —
n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15½ - —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½ - —
n-Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .. lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .47½ - —
tc., t.l., same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.75 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
1,3-Butylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).
Butyrolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —

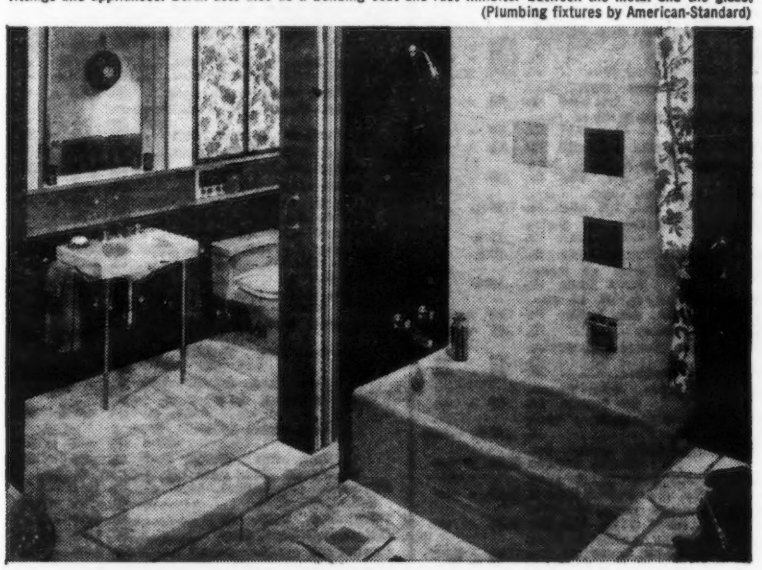
C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.65 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.95 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.72 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.87 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.03 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 2.76 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis ..... lb. 1.58 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.72 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.56 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.88 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.23 - —
Calmium-selenide lithopone, yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.19 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 1.96 - —
USP, syn., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 2.00
Redist., USP, cns ..... lb. 1.90 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. ..... lb. .34 — —
Calamus oil, bots. ..... lb. 12.00 - 20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, jars, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.50 - —
Calcium carbonate, chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 -38.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 45.00 -53.50
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 38.00 — —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 48.00 -53.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 42.00 -44.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 57.00 -59.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 117.50 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, conc., flake or pellet 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 39.30 - —
Flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 32.00 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton. 37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms lb. .27 — —
Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald. ton. 36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb. dm., ton lb. .73½ - —
USP, powd., 100-lb. dm., ton lb. .66½ - —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran., 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 23.85 -25.60
100-lb dms. same basis dm. 33.30 -36.55
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .43 - .46
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, USP, jars, 1 kilo or more kilo. 35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms. lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
Dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 86.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton. 80.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 96.00 - —
Dibasic, feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 97.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. ton. 107.65 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs., c.l., prices.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .34½ - —
Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.
Calcium phytate, bgs., 50 lbs. or more. f.o.b. warehouse N. Y lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., ton lots frt. alld., works lb. .40¼ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½ - —

Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF, mild, powd., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.32 - —
NF, mild, precip., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.67 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
Camphene chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Nat., USP, gran., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots .. lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .85 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots ..... lb. .86 - —
ctns., smaller lots ..... lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. ..lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. ..... lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. ..... lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Rectified, cns. ..... lb. 7.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. ..... lb. .59 - .61
Refd., pure, bgs ..... lb. .64 - .65
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
powd., bgs. ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Russian, bgs. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.15
powd., bgs. ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Caprie acid, dms. ..... lb. .32¼- .34¾
tanks ..... lb. .29¾- —
Caprolactum monomer, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .52 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .49 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald. ..... lb. .16½- —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works ... lb. .23 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works ..... lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms. ..... lb .32¼- .34¾
tanks ..... lb. .29¾- —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, NF, dms. ..... lb. 3.15 - 3.40
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. ..... lb. .16 - —
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .20½- —
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .17¼- —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls, ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .08 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .08½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16¼- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. ..... lb. .13½- —
Carbon black, high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. ..... lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. .... lb. .12½- —
pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .87 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22½- —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E. ton.60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E. ton.55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works .. ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .15¼- —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .10¾- .11⅛
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. ..... lb.39.00 -42.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" .. lb. 3.50 - —
Bleached "B" ..... lb. 3.10 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. .... lb. 2.30 - —
Guatemala, cs. ..... lb. 3.05 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. ..... lb.. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. .... lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. .... lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
refd., pure, ton lots ..... lb. .91 - .92
North Country, No. 3, Ceara, ton lots lb. .72 - .73
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .83
North Country, No. 3, Parnahyba, ton lots lb. .73 - .74
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Carnauba wax, No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c. per lb. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd. gram. .20½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd. million units. .144 - —

b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, sen.f- kilo.240.00 - —
solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. kilo.57.60 - —
b-Carotene, liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns. kilo.72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns.
Carvol, bots. ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .34 - .36
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works .... lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .20¼- .20½
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J.lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis .... lb. .23 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis .. lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns. ..... lb. 7.50 - 9.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. ..... lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. ..... lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. ..... lb. .34 - —
"B," bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
"C," bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2650- —
Castor oil, dom., dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2850- —
tanks ..... lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2660- —
tanks ..... lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .2450- —
bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .2850- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .3050- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2300- —
tanks ..... lb. .2000- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2125- —
dms., c.l., ... lb. .2225- —
tanks ..... lb. .1925- —
Refd. deod., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2750- —
tanks ..... lb. .2450- —
USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2450- —
tanks ..... lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks .. lb. .19 - —
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works .. lb. .15 - .15½
75%, dms., works ..... lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
Split, dms. ..... lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works .ton.35.00 - —
Castoreum nat., cns. ..... lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. ..... lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works .. lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. ... lb. Nominal.
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb 2.50 - 3 10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. ..... lb. .75 - .85
Celery seed, French, bgs. ..... lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - .51
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).

Borax is a constituent of the vitreous enamel frit from which is made the permanent glaze of our household fittings and appliances. Borax acts also as a bonding coat and rust inhibitor between the metal and the glaze.
(Plumbing fixtures by American-Standard)



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Borax in all forms, Salt Cake, Soda Ash and Boric Acid

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Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 .32
fib dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 80.00 - —
5-lb paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 106.00 - —
20-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton. 90.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. basis ton. 86.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb 4.15 5.00
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.85
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis⅝ 100 lbs. 6.25 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99% purif., dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms. l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
frt. equald lb. .19 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls lb 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals. dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-3-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0485- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms.½c. per lb. higher

o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium blue content, 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .43 - —
blue content, 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
medium blue content, 41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
blue content, 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Reduced color 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 - —
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb .25 - —
NF, yellow broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .80 - 1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .56 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs lb. .76 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP, (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots. lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Extra, bots. lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Syn., dms. lb. 7.25 - 7.40
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Java-type, dms. lb. .85 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Citronellol, synthetic, dms lb. 1.70 - —
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 -21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works. ton. 15.50 - —
dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works. ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton. 35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton. 20.00 -35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net-ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton. 60.00 -70.00
Cleaners naphtha, petroleum, 105 F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. 18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
140 F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .205 - —
Group 3 gal. .154 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 - —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
1.6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1.7, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .37½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .37 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms lb. 2.70 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis., bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soln., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works. ton. 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton. 44.00 - —
Core, bulk works ton. 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155 F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1,

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .93 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 99% dms., f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.50 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R. lb. 1.15 - —
70-71% Co. kgs., same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .33½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b. works oz. 17.50 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b. works oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .56½- .61½
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .15⅛- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .13 - —
Refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .22 - .22½
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .26½- .29
tanks lb. .24 - —
Double dist. (stripped), dms lb. .27½- .30
tanks lb. .25 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .08⅜- .08½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots oz. 29.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls lb. .35 - .45
Colchicum seed, bgs lb. .75 - .80
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
USP, flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .75 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls lb. .18 - .20
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .26 - .27
No. 2, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .60 - .65
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3785- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .45½- .46
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .31 - .31½
cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .39¼- .39¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4135- .4435
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .65
Copper gluconate, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dry, dms., c.l., frt. E. of Miss lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .33 - .36
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms, frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾ .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots, works lb. .49¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .50½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .48½- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .41½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.25 -15.75
Monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.75 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 29.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 31.10 - —
Copper undecylenate, dms lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 177.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton. 172.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 8.75 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09½- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .11¾- .11⅞
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¼ Nom
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1748- .1772
tanks lb. .1548- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .18¼
tanks lb. .1648- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bots., kilo or more gram. 1.05 - 1.75
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 - —

Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 58.00 Nom.
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South East lb. .10¾- —
tanks, Valley lb. .10¼- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .09¾- —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .09¾- —
Foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, New York lb. .03½- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .15¼- .15½
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .18¼
tanks lb. .13½- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.30 - 3.40
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works. gal. .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b. works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret.
o-Cresol, 29°-29.9° C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
metapara content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 dms. or more. gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l, works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns ton. 12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .23 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns lb. 15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract. ton. 57.00 - —
Fertilizer, pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Indust, grade, bgs., c.l. works. ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 - —
Indust, grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
98%, tech., 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works gal. .56 - —
5-39 dms., same basis gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .36 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —

Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

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2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .15½- .18
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
black, bold, bgs. lb. .15½- .18
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .15 - .17
pale, nubs, bgs. lb. .20¾- .24
Siam, cs. lb. .31½- .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .34 - .40
No. 2, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate).
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots. lb. 1.00 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 14% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., Tupelo, Miss. ton 57.07 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton 66.25 -71.80
19% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works, Houston, Tex. ton 74.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. .12 - —
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms. lb. .19 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
Denatured alcohol, SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
t.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .68 - 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Dicyclopentadiene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —

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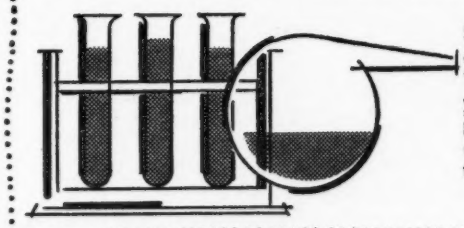
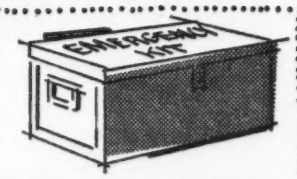
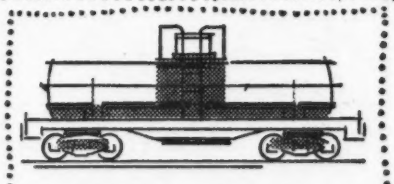


SERVICE You get the help of chlorine specialists in Solvay Technical Service working on your problems. Fast aid and expert literature in the use, handling and storage of chlorine for textiles, paper, water, sewage.



SAFETY You get safety programs and equipment pioneered by Solvay. Emergency Kits you can buy or borrow for cylinders, 1-ton containers, tank cars. Safety wall charts displaying vital unloading, handling, first aid facts.



PACKAGING You get Solvay® Liquid Chlorine in the package most convenient for you. Tank cars—32,000 lbs., 60,000 lbs., 110,000 lbs. Multiple unit cars of 15 1-ton containers. 150-lb. cylinders.

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Didecyl Phthalate—Dipropylene Glycol

Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals. lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —

Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl thiourea, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¼- —

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbesterol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
bots, 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.25 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 4.20 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .32¼- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk. gram. .035 - .036
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 3.45 - —

2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
Tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.11 - —
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. lb. 1.13 - —
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs. lb. 1.15 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.15 - —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55-gal. dms., dlvd lb. 3.50 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.23 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms. lb. .26 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oil, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼ —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .29 - —
Prices in the west are 2c. per lb. higher.
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .78 - —
tankscars, works gal. .41 - —
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. .75 - —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .15¾- —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .55 - .70
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd., diphenylamine in dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanadine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —

HOW *HERCULES* HELPS...

BUILD CANDLESTICK PARK TURF—The most important part of the San Francisco Giants' new, $15,000,000 ball park, is the turf. Turf on a baseball diamond must take a lot of punishment from both spikes and weather. Nevertheless, the field must be kept smooth for those fast ground balls and for players racing to field them. To keep the turf in peak condition, "Blue Chip Nitroform®" is used exclusively. Nitroform, Hercules' long lasting nitrogen fertilizer, is ideally suited to meet such demanding standards. Used directly or in mixed fertilizers, Nitroform gradually releases nitrogen for season-long, controlled feeding.

MAKE REFINISHING EASY—The tough job of refinishing office furniture is now an overnight operation. Office cabinets sprayed with lacquers based on Hercules® Nitrocellulose air dry in minutes, can be touched up and may be matched to any standard or decorator colors.

AROUND THE YARD—A handsome Pro-fax® polypropylene housing is the new symbol of quality in today's modern power mower. The Power Equipment Company has found Pro-fax to be virtually unbreakable and heat, moisture, gasoline, oil and grease resistant. Excellent sales benefits for value-conscious customers.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
900 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware
CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY
HERCULES

Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .90 - —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .75 - —
dms. l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.95
No. 3 lb. 31.50 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.15 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.
11119 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.79 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.43 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.26 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.64 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .77 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.59 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. .83 - —
15575 Orange RR lb. .99 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc lb. 1.61 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.12 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.22 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.26 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.39 - —
17590 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast yellow 2G lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb. 2.48 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y lb. 1.33 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.44 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc. lb. 1.35 - —
22240 Scarlet B lb. 2.81 - —
22310 Red FC lb. 1.57 - —
22311 Brown MCW lb. 1.47 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc. lb. 1.53 - —
23500 Red, 4BX, conc. lb. 1.80 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow, conc. lb. 3.27 - —
26360 Navy blue 3R, conc. lb. 1.84 - —
26695 Black F, conc. lb. 2.30 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc lb. 2.24 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.75 - —
27720 Gray L lb. 2.18 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.23 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. lb. 2.48 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
30295 Green BY, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
35660 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.85 - —
40000 Yellow 2G lb. 1.44 - —
41000 Yellow OX lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb. 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. lb. 4.78 - —
42640 Violet 4BXN lb. 2.43 - —
43830 Brilliant blue, BBG lb. 2.44 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX lb. 2.33 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.64 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.70 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb. 4.90 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.50 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG, extra lb. 3.81 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb. 3.90 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.26 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.82 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste lb. 2.03 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.87 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078 V lb. 1.38 - —
26120 Oil red N 1700 lb. 1.94 - —
42535B Methyl violet base lb. 1.88 - —
44045B Victoria blue base lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base, lb. 6.13 - —
Spirit black RB lb. 3.89 - —
Spirit brown GN lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc lb. 6.41 - —
Pr. 517 Spirit yellow 2R conc. lb. 4.62 - —
Pr. 554 Spirit blue THN lb. 5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .50 - .55
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-lbs. or more, 100% basis, dlvd lb. 2.70 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.95 - —
Ephedrine syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots, oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., 100-oz. f.o.b. works oz. .72 - —
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz. f.o.b. works oz. .73 - —
USP, powd., dms., 100-oz., same basis oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
l-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns. lb. 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Eserine salicylate, bots. oz. 44.00 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz. 36.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va lb. .18½- —
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —

Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate, syn., 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.68 -20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. 21.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis gal. 21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl)
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. lb. .75 - 1.00
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .45 - —
tanks frt. alld E lb. .41 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l., l.t.l. works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E lb. .75 - —
Vis 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E. lb. .70 - —

Eastman

Alcohols

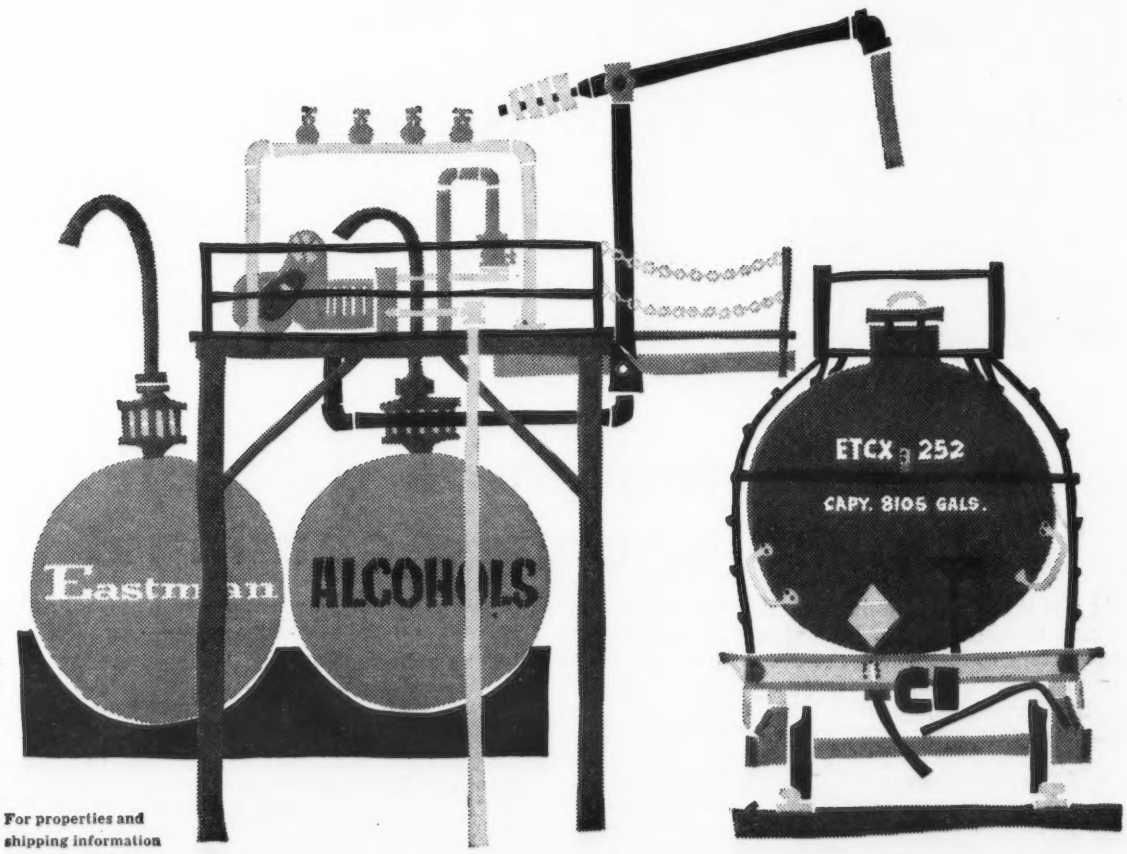
ethyl alcohol
95% and anhydrous

Tecsol®
proprietary ethyl alcohol

n-butyl alcohol

isobutyl alcohol

2-ethylhexyl alcohol



For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see Chemical Materials Catalog, page 395 or Chemical Week Buyers Guide, page 97

Eastman alcohols are available in bulk from major industrial centers. For samples or specifications, write or call your nearest Eastman representative.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Detroit; Framingham, Massachusetts; Greensboro, North Carolina; Houston; New York; Philadelphia; St. Louis. West Coast: Wilson and Geo. Meyer & Company, San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Ethyl Chloride—Gelsenium Root

Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works ... lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works . lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamies, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .34½- —
2 Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethyl hexyl acrylate, dms., c.l. t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l, dlvd. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼- —

Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.04 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks. frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylene, contract, refy. gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl etner, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).

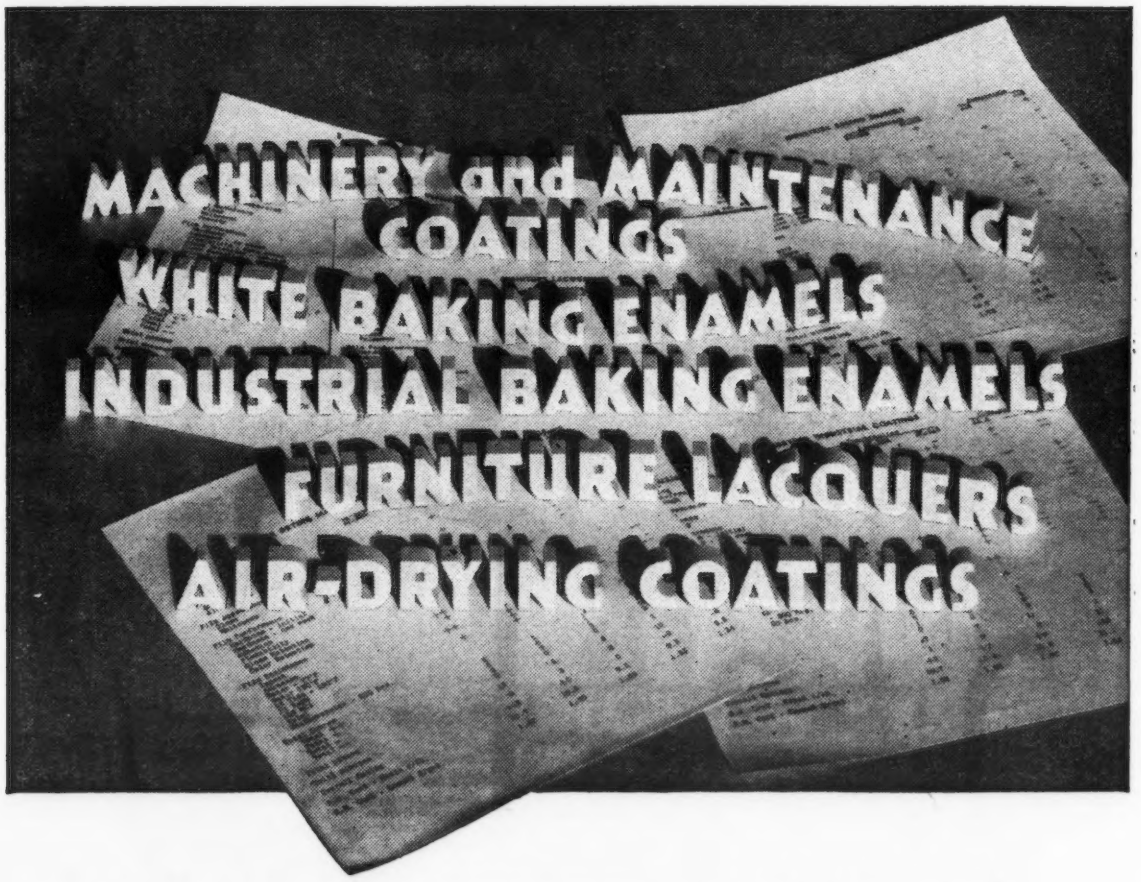
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
200-lb. lots and over lb. 7.00 - —
100-lb. lots and smaller lb. 7.30 - 7.40
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lb. .85 - 1.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. .44 - .55
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms. lb. .53 - .62
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Eugenol, tech., dms lb. 2.00 - —
USP, dms. lb. .12 - .15
Euphorbia herb, bls lb.

F

F salt, paste, tech, dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns lb. 1.93 - 2.25
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .16 - —
French, light, bgs lb. .16 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .17 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .70 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. ald. lb. .40¼- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls gal. 32.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.40 - 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1250- .1300
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1480- .1530
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1100- .1150
tanks lb. .09½- —
Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton. 100.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts. ton. 96.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo lots or more gram. .30 - .44
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo. 30.00 - 44.00
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24¼- —
Fumaric acid in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .28 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .175 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF, VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.75 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .64 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Gelsenium root, bls. lb. .30 - .35



New performance data on Isophthalic-based coatings!

As a part of its continuing Isophthalic research program, Oronite employed a well-known independent laboratory to test a series of alkyd formulations. In almost every instance the Isophthalic-based products outperformed the competing commercial alkyds. Comparative data was secured in five categories.

Air-Drying Coatings. The Isophthalic-based alkyds showed faster air-drying without compromising other properties. Through-dry, hardness, toughness, adhesion and resistance to impact also favored the Isophthalic alkyds.

Furniture Lacquers. Improved hardness and sanding ease without sacrificing cold-checking resistance as well as other desirable properties—such as better adhesion, gloss and color retention, resistance to abrasion proved the Isophthalic alkyds superior.

Industrial Baking Enamels. Good results were also recorded in baking enamels, indicating how Oronite Isophthalic can solve important application and exposure problems.

White Baking Enamels. Properties such as pigment suspension, initial whiteness, resistance to water, alcohol, detergents and salt spray were significantly improved in the Isophthalic-based enamels.

Machinery and Maintenance Coatings. These comparison tests showed that Isophthalic alkyds performed extremely well in four-hour-drying machinery and maintenance coatings. Results are available to you for evaluation.

Write for complete test results. Address your inquiry to the executive offices of Oronite.

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6261

Gentian root, bls. ..... lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.40
Soap grade, dms. ..... lb. .90 - 1.75
Standard, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Synthetic, dms. ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. ..... lb. 23.00 - —
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 30.00 - —
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.70
Synthetic, dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Ginger oil, dist., bots. ..... lb. 11.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 7.75 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. ..... lb. .23 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. .24 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. ..... lb. .14½ - —
Sierra Leone, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid tech. 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works .. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works .. lb. .21 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works ..... lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .16½ - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .18½ - —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .19½ - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .21 - —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
Glue, bone, green, 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .17½ - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .18½ - —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .19½ - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .20½ - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
95-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½ - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .25 - —
Glue, hide, 207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30½ - —
267-293, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32½ - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34½ - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36½ - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .40 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .42 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .44 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .46 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld .. lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo. 150.00 -300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots ..... kilo. 100.00 - —
Bots., 500-kilo lots ..... kilo. 75.00 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd .. lb. .21¼ - —
nat., crude, soapiye, 80% tanks, dlvd .. lb. .19¼ - —
nat., refd., USP, CP, 99½, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .30⅞ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31⅜ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .29⅛ - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .28¼ - —
nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .30¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
Glycerine, dom., syn., dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .29¼ - —
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f .. lb. .18½ - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glycolonitrile, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works .. lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .42 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Graphite, amorp., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse .. lb. .06 - .09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse .. lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse .. lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse .. lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse .. lb. .29 .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse .. lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd .. lb. .06⅞ - .07
Yellow, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05⅛ - .05¼
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. .... lb. .13¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .14¾ - .15¾
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .16¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .17¼ - .18¼
Prime, burning, dms., c.l. .... lb. .17¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .18¾ - .19¾

GREEN PIGMENTS
Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls. .... lb. .40 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins .. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns. ..... lb. .65 - .80
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. .. lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs or more ..... lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .32 - —
Tech grade, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - .33

GUMS
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

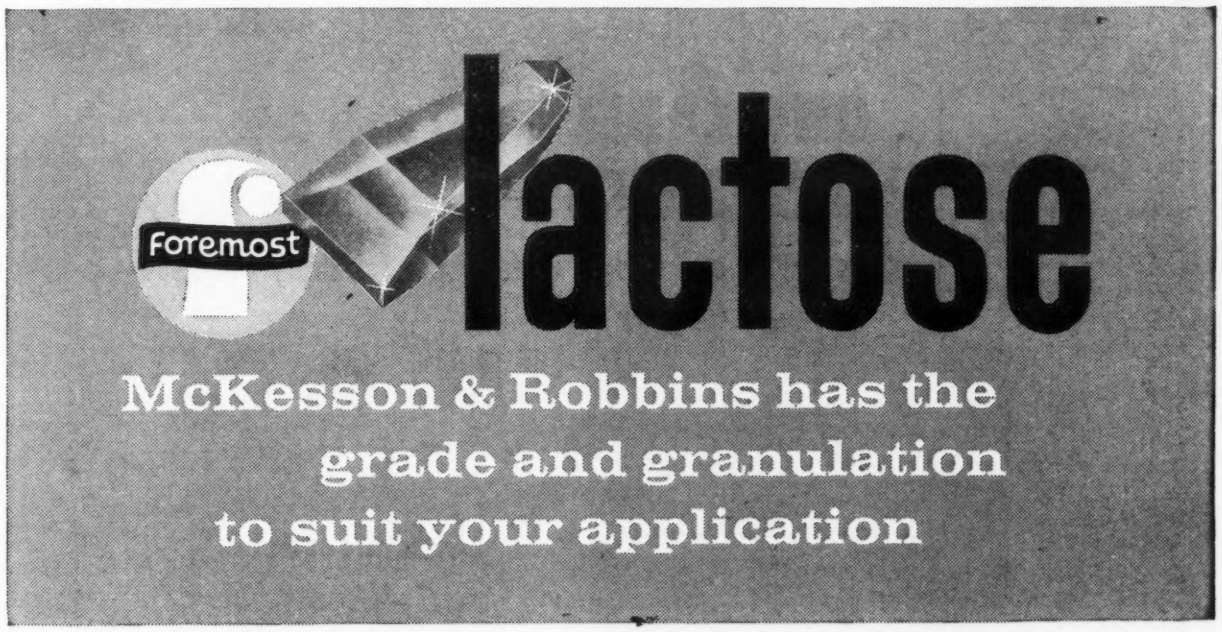
H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis .. lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .95 - —

Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies .. lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls .. lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. .... lb. 2.60 - 3.40
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls .. lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis .. lb. .96 - —
Heptane, indust., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .1625- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works .. lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs. or more .. lb. 1.84 - —
dms., to 1,100 lbs. ..... lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City .. lb. .233 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis .. lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York City and Philadelphia .. lb. .42½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½ - .48½
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .16 - —

l-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms .. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .75½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd .. lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. .... lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots .. oz. 3.25 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots .. oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago .. unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works .. lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-cbys., f.o.b. works .. lb. 2.92 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 .. lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 .. lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 ..... lb. .27¼ - —
Zone 1 for hydroabieyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald .. lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area .. 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald .. ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald .... ton. 30.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, 22°, cbys., c.l., works .100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works .lb. .15¾ - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis .lb. .17¼ - .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis. lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more .. gram. 1.10 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more .. gram. 1.10 - 1.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-pt. bots., f.o.b. works .. pt. .70 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).



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- Lactose Fermentation Grade

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55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works frt. equald. 100 lbs. 13.40 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 1.10 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .84½- —
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms., t.l., dlvd lb. 2.59 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. 2.61 - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70% dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellol, cns. lb. 4.85 - 5.75
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, add grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .84 - —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .89 - —
fib. dms., 100 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .93 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.03 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, 10-cbys., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
NF, 50%, 10-cbys., same basis lb. 1.35 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indole, CP, bots. lb. 13.75 -15.00
Inositol, 50-100 lb. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. lb. 4.50 - —
Inositol, 50-lb. lbs., less than 1,000 lb., dlvd. lb. 4.75 - —
10 lb. cns., 10-50 lbs., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
5 lb. bots., dlvd. lb. 5.25 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.90 - —
dms., 100-lbs., same basis lb. 5.05 - —
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.60 - 5.75
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.15 - 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .20 - .23
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, dom., reg., bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states: Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mont., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, E. St. Louis, New York City lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .46 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .35 - —
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Isobutylene, 99%, tanks, works gal. .38 - —
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .75 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
Isobutyric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
t.c. t.t., same basis lb. .33 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.40 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, kilo or more kilo. 18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, com'l, grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .16½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .42 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .44 - —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .53½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54½- —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .60 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .70 - .75
Japan wax, cs. lb. .29 - .31
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified, bots. lb. 3.25 - —
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. lb. .15½- .17¼
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bls lb. .48 - .50
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .43 - .45
No. 3, powd., bbls. lb. .37 - .40
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .13 - .15

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F. 200°F. b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1985- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .2035- —
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald, lb. .2085- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .2135- —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*
ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.
Pure
Unadulterated
California
LEMON OIL
U. S. P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one label* and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by
MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Lactic acid, edible, 80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.3335- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald.	lb.	.3385- —
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.3435- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.3485- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works.	lb.	.2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works.	lb.	.2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works.	lb.	.2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works.	lb.	.2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works.	lb.	.4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works.	lb.	.4775- —
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	12.45 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	12.85 - —
USP, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 25,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.		
Lactose, ferment, grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½- —
Lactose, USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.		
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls.	lb.	3.00 - 3.50
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16 - .45
Lanolin, USP, anhyd., 400-lb. dms., works	lb.	.24 - .26
USP, annyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works	lb.	.26 - .30
USP, hydrous, 400-lb. dms., works.	lb.	.24 - —
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago.	lb.	.10575- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).		
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.55 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75 - 12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms.	lb.	.33¾- .36¼
tanks	lb.	.32¾- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots.	lb.	2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms.	lb.	1.10 - 1.50
Abrial, dms.	lb.	1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.55 - .60
Ord., bls.	lb.	.20 - .25
Select., bls.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns.	lb.	1.85 - 4.00
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.34½- —
White, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25½- —
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½- —
powd., bbls.	lb.	.26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50-lb. bgs. or any quantity, frt. alld. on $150 or more	lb.	.30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis	lb.	.47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).		
Lead chloride, dms.	lb.	.52 - —
Lead iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82 - —
Lead linoleate fused, 26% Pb, dms.	lb.	.38 - —
Lead metal prime, pigs, New York.	lb.	.12 - —
St. Louis	lb.	.1180- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.1385- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.19½- —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate gel., 50-60% PbO, dms., works.	lb.	.29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls	lb.	.45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.	lb.	.41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.1425- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1525- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1445- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1545- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1560- —
Lead resinate precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.43¾- —
Lead salicylate, normal dms., works	lb.	.46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).		
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).		
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.17¼- —
24% Pb, dms.	lb.	.26¾- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms.	lb.	.23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.19 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15 - .16
Lecithin, edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 100-lb. package, works.	lb.	6.45 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.50
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.25 - 4.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00 - 2.20
dl-Leucine, dms., works.	lb.	12.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls.	lb.	.13 - —
Powd., bls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Whole, bls.	lb.	.09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns.	lb.	2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin sulfonate).		
Lilac oil	lb.	1,500.00

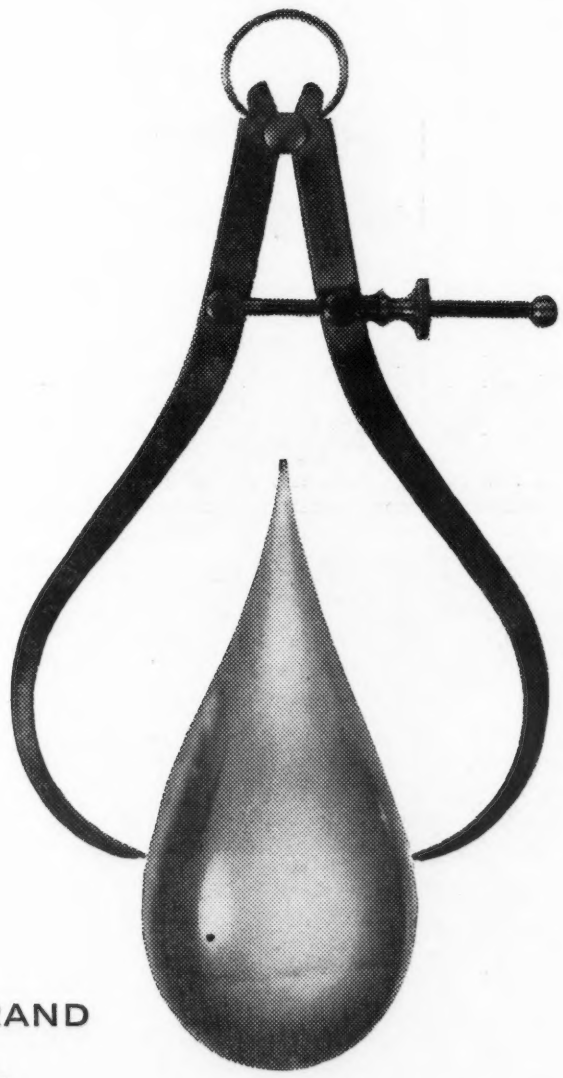
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E.	ton.	14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	17.25 - —
spray, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.		
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns.	lb.	5.85 - —
West Indian, cns.	lb.	5.80 - —
Expressed, West Indian, cns.	ton.	7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).		
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	2.45 - 4.25
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works.	lb.	3.20 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms.	lb.	2.65 - 4.50
96-98%, dms.	lb.	3.25 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works.	lb.	3.20 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, 250-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	2.13 - —
100-lb. dms., 5,000-lbs., dlvd.	lb.	2.15 - —
250-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd.	lb.	2.18 - —
100-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd.	lb.	2.20 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls.	lb.	.35 - .40
Without leaves, bls.	lb.	.42 - .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills	ton.	60.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis.	ton.	52.50 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York.	lb.	.1680- —
dms., l.c.l., New York.	lb.	.1770- .1820
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis.	lb.	.1320- —
tanks, New York	lb.	.1431- —
tankwagon, New York.	lb.	.1481- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb higher.		

Linseed oil, acid, dist., dms.	lb.	.2030- —
Water-white, dms.	lb.	.2330- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.1375- —
bbls, l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1475- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works.	lb.	33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms.	lb.	1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.67 - —
dms., t.l., same basis.	lb.	.73 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.76 - —
dms., smaller lots, f.o.b., plant.	lb.	.81 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots.	lb.	1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld.	lb.	.87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots.	lb.	1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.	lb.	2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lbs. lots or more, works.	lb.	9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.73 - —

Lithium manganite, dms., works.	lb.	.93 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works.	lb.	1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47½- —
dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works.	lb.	.53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.15 - 1.23
Lithium titanate, dms., works.	lb.	1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works	lb.	.98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure, bbls., works.	lb.	1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works.	lb.	1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.08⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.09⅛- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works.	oz.	30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.	lb.	.35 - .40
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	3.25 - 3.50
1-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms.	lb.	4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.	lb.	1.90 - —
No. 2, whole, bls.	lb.	1.65 - —
siftings, bls.	lb.	1.60 - —



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EXCHANGE BRAND
LEMON OIL

THE DIFFERENCE IS THE SAMENESS

Batch after batch...year after year...the same full, tangy taste and aroma of real California lemon!

You get uniformity—for sure—with Exchange Brand Lemon Oil, U.S.P., California Cold Pressed.

The Exchange Brand label represents over 40 years of experience in the citrus business...and the world's largest supplies of lemons. From these stocks, lemons are picked and chosen...and skillfully pressed and bulk blended for matchless uniformity.

Every container—from 7-pound tin to 385-pound drum—is packed and sealed in a spotless, modern plant. Every drop is guaranteed to be pure, U.S.P. quality oil—unadulterated, unsophisticated. Always look for the word "Exchange" on the tamper-proof container seal.

Exchange
LEMON OIL, U.S.P.
California Cold Pressed

Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS SALES DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. by:
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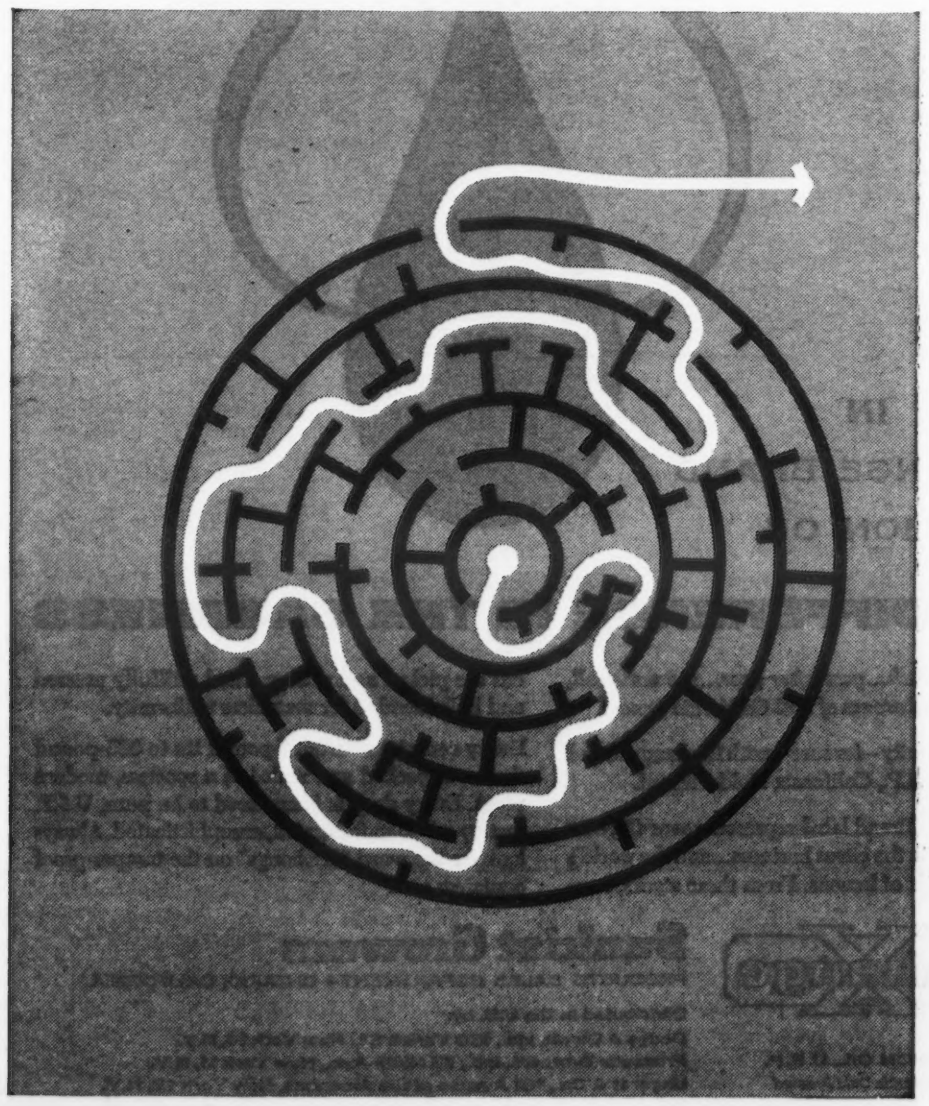
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Co., 161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Mace Oil—Methyl Amyl Alcohol

Mace oil, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald. lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald..lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Lunning, Nev. ton.39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l, same basis. ton 59.00 - —
USP, light, bgs. .....lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. .....lb. .36½- .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.86.25 - —
Chemical grade, deadburnt, standard grain, bulk., c.l., Chawelah, Wash. .ton.46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide. cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald..... lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald... lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .15 - 16
• Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, drums., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
Hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works .ton.55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt alld. .....lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works..lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls..lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works..lb .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTA, bbls., works..lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .22½- —
Maleic anhydride in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Malic acid, tech., dms..... lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls..... lb. .40 - —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd....lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works..lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works .ton.148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis .... ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis..ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms..... lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .41¼ —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E...lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld..lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms..lb. .29¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms..... lb. .37 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd., S. E..ton.86.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E..ton.93.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. .....lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. .....lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs. .....lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works..lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works..lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works..lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. .....lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .28 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. .....gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf..lb. .06¼- —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, large crystals, cs..lb. 8.50 - —
Nat., USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs..lb. 8.30 - 8.40
Japanese, cs. ..... lb.12.00 - —
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb. lots. lb. 4.25 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis. lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis. lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works..lb. 4.03 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works. lb. 3.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms..lb. 5.34 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works..lb. 6.97 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works. lb. 4.72 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis..lb. 4.52 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis. lb. 4.89 - —
tech., dms., 100 lbs..... lb. 4.35 - —
25-lb. fib. dm. .....lb. 4.38 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask.212.00 -215.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works.....lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2.4-Tolylenediamine).
Methacrycylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald. lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald..lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat, denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld..gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., dlvd..gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area..gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal..gal. .29 - —
Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area..gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .34 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld. ... lb. 1.10 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis..... lb. 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more..lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs lb. .66 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1...lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½- —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ....gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. .....gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. .....lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14½- —



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Methyl amyl ketone, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns. ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. ... lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld. lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis .... lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis .... lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .79 - .82
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns..... lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms .... lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works. lb. .21½- —
100-ib. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots..lb.27.75 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram. bots gram. No Prices.
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. 1.30 - —
5-39 dm. lots, same basis .... lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted .... lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. ..... lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.... lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .65 - —
50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., basis gal. .70 - —
tankscars, refy. ..... gal. .49 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .49 - —
NF, 80-90% vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .50 - —
NF, 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72 - —
Mineral oil, white, NF, 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tankcars, rfy. ..... gal. .56 - —
NF, 145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 78 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .62 - —
Mineral oil, white, USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85½- —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .64½- —
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .82½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. ..... gal. .87½- —
tankcars, refy ..... gal. .66½- —
USP, 340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. 87½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. ..... gal. 92½- —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .71½- —
(For f.o.b N. Y. add 2c. for tankcars; 2c. for c.l., and 3c. for l.c.l. non-ret. dms.).
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1550- —
bbls., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1650- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York ..... gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .25 - —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .145 - —
140 F. flash, New York, New Jersey at terminal gal. .205 - —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .17 - —
Mink oil, dms. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .08½- .08¾
tanks, New York ..... gal. .13½- —
Molybdated orange, bbls. ..... lb. .49 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works ... kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanalamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, 100% basis ..... lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 3.05 - —
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis... lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.07 - 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .27 - .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs.... lb. .21 - .22
German, bgs..... lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works. oz.12.35 - —
Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots..... lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellow, bgs..... lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs ..... lb. .08 - —
Mustard, oil, syn., bots..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. ..... lb. .28¼- .30¾
tanks ..... lb. .27¼- —
Myrrh gum, cs ..... lb. .65 - .75

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York ..... gal. .19 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .155 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06 - —
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .09½ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .10¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld..... lb. 1.02 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.00 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib. dms. ..... lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .29 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. ..... lb. .28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. ..... lb. .27 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Tech., fib. dms. ..... gram. .13½- —
Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .33 - —
Nerol, dms. ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots..... lb.425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. ..... lb.400.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.40 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd..... lb. 78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld..... lb. .31½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. ..... lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. ..... lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo., dms., 100 kilos., dlvd kilo. 6.50 - —
dms., less than 100 kilos, dlvd. kilo. 6.60 - 7.00
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. ..... lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E .100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E..100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E..100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E....100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E..100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68%, HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis .100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys., extra, l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
dms., frt. alld. lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, c.l., t.l., dms., frt. alld. lb. .445 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .46½- —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .43 - .46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. ..... lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd lb. .88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E... lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald, N. unit. 1.26 - —
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va. lb. .065 - —
Cyls., t.l., min. 5 tons, same basis lb. .07⅛- —
Cyls., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works. unit-ton. 3.50 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb: .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l, frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs..... lb. 1.30 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns. lb. 9.00 -12.00
West Indian, cns. ..... lb. 9.00 -12.00
Nux vomica, bls. ..... lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms ..... lb. .48 - .55
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1—lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 ..... lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .54½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .55 - —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

OILS

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. ..... lb. .16 - .16½
tanks ..... lb. .14 - —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .17½- .20
tanks ..... lb. .15 - —
S.d., dms. ..... lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks ..... lb. .13¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. ..... lb. .14¾- —
Oleostearine, dms. ..... lb. .12½- .12¾
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs ..... lb. .15 - .20
Tears, cs. ..... lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots..... lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.30 - 2.40
Olivine, crude, works ..... ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works..... ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh works..... ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works oz.19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz.21.65 - —
powd., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz.21.65 - —
Orange oil, sweet distilled, Calif., cns., dms. lb. .60 - —
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .35 - —
Expressed, Calif., cns., dms.... lb. .70 - .90
Florida, cns., dms..... lb. .45 - .50
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Sweet ..... lb. .28 - .30
Origanum oil, Spanish, cns..... lb. 1.80 - 2.30

ORANGE PIGMENTS

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Orris root, Florentine, bls..... lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls..... lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).

Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots. ..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. ..... lb. .56 - .58
Refd., pure, bgs. ..... lb. .64 - .66
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼ - .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼ - .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb. 1.03 - 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. ..... lb. .1390- .1490
tanks ..... lb. .11½- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. ..... lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.45 - 6.00
Papain, powd., bots. ..... lb. 5.50 -10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots .. oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns .. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - —
Hungarian, bgs. ..... lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .29 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21¼- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. ..... lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies ... lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, bgs., f.o.b., mills .. ton. 51.50 -56.50
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .16½- —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .21¾- .22
tanks ..... lb. .19¾- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, bbls. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, bbls., ex whse .. lb. 1.28 - —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .23½- —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - —
Penicillin, procaine, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .023 - —
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.

Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more .. lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs. ..... lb. .65 - —
Lampong, bgs. ..... lb. .65 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs. .... lb. .37½- —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .31½- —
Sudanese, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs ..... lb. .86 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP, bls. ..... lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.60
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.25
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld. ... lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —

Petrolatum, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06875- —
Petrolatum, USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .93 - —

p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
30°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenol, 30°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis ..... lo. .20½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis ..... lb 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l, same basis lb. .46 - —

FOUR REASONS FOR CHOOSING RCI PENTAERYTHRITOL

1. **Uniform Quality** — negligible ash content assures light colored resins and truer reactivity . . . consistently high hydroxyl content results in dollar savings for you.

2. **Controlled Particle Size** — a minimum of dusting eliminates loss during loading . . . rapid solubility prevents conglomeration and charring.

3. **Easy Handling** — RCI PENTA 681 is a non-hygroscopic, free-flowing, granular material . . . stable in storage.

4. **Ready Availability** — warehoused in many strategic locations . . . available with RCI PHTHALIC and/or MALEIC ANHYDRIDES in economical mixed shipments.

With **RCI PENTAERYTHRITOL 681 (TECHNICAL GRADE)** you get all four of the above advantages so important to the manufacture of alkyds, rosin esters, in situ varnishes, synthetic drying oils and tall oil core binder vehicles.

Creative Chemistry . . . Your Partner in Progress

RCI REICHHOLD
REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.,
RCI BUILDING, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

Synthetic Resins • Chemical Colors • Industrial Adhesives • Phenol
Hydrochloric Acid • Formaldehyde • Phthalic Anhydride
Maleic Anhydride • Ortho-Phenylphenol • Sodium Sulfite
Pentaerythritol • Pentachlorophenol • Sodium Pentachlorophenate
Sulfuric Acid • Methanol

Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - —
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyidiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml. fib. dms, 100 to 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms, works lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20.000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25

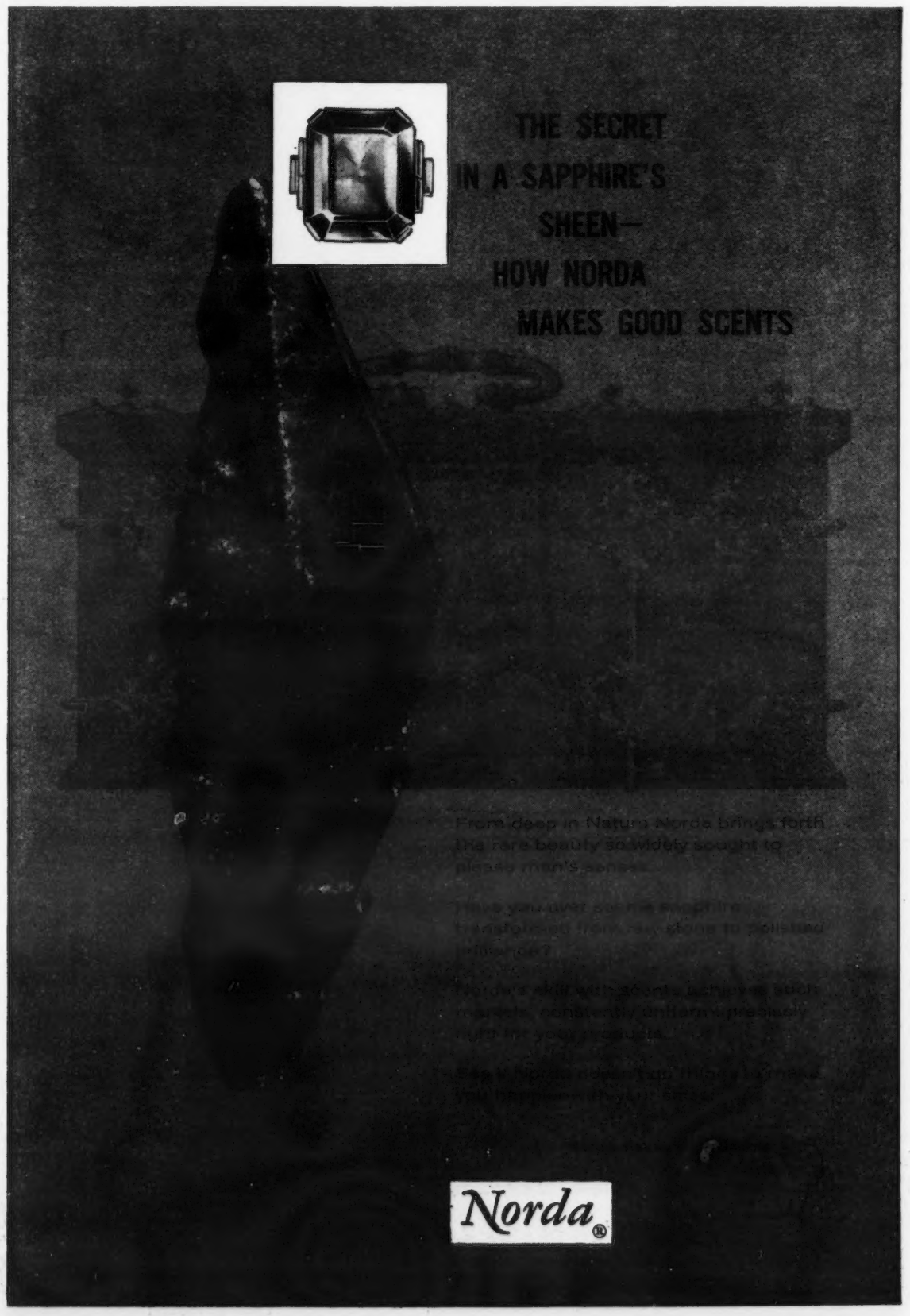
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb.17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms., works lb.10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. short-ton. 5.298 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.648 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 6.228 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 7.128 - —
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis short ton. 8.018 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.59.

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .23
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .24
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .22½

Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Pythalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalyisulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1-000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½- .44
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - .42
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works lb. 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l., same basis lb. 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.50 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .68 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberoca oil).
Pinetar, retort, dms., c.l., works lb. .0611- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0684- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0795- —
tanks, works lb. .0511- —
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0611- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0684- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0795- —
tanks, works lb. .0511- —
NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .41½- —
Pinetar oil, refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1.000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.23 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. .86 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .89 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.06 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. 2.55 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.05

PITCHES
Pitch quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.81.00 -85.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb.12.50 - —
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk., 50 billion units or more 1,000.000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1.000.000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1.000.000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20.000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20.000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20.000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20.000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .25 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.60 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5.000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb.16.00 -22.00
Pelletized potassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
Dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dom., hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —



Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —

Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —

Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb 32.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26

Potassium chloride agricultural (see Potassium muriate).

Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51

Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —

Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½

Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).

Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —

Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —

Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —

Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38

Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.67 - —

Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).

Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38

Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —

Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —

Potassium manure salt, min. 20% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works. unit-ton. .17 - .1765

Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms., lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —

Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .33 - .35
bagged 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton 24.80 -26.00
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .34 - .36
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton 25.40 -26.40

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 -19.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 -12.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00

Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —

Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton 316.00 - —

Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20

Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35

Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21

Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½

Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).

Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1.2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —

Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.00
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —

Soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works. lb. .09½- .10

Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.

Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .789 - .861

Potassium sulfate, min. 50% K_2O, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .62½- .64½

Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.

Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms., lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17

Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).

Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79

Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —

Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price. ton 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton 14.00 - —

Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —

Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40

Potassium-zirconium flouride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55

Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices.

Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.

Procaine hydrochloride, USP, antibiotic grade, dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.25 - —
USP, ampule grade, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
dms., 500 lbs lb. 2.45 - —
dms., 100 lbs lb. 2.50 - —

Progesterone, USP, bots gram. No prices.

Pregnenolone acetate, bots gram. No prices.

Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 -27.00

b-Propriolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .87 - —

Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —

n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —

n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- .12½

n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40

n-Propyl-p-hydroxbenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40

Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30

n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —

n-Propylene dichloride, consumers', dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —

Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —

Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —

Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14½- —

Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .42 - .45

Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton 60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton 60.00 -70.00

Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26

Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).

Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .71 - —

Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works. gal. 9.60 - 9.80

Pyrethrum liquid, 100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odoriess base), dms., works gal. 45.90 -46.90

Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.35
purif, 20%, dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.35

Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —

Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 175.00 - —

Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00

Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).

Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).

Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 3.50 - —

Pyrogallol, NF, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.50 - —

Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —

Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).

Rapeseed oil, dms lb. .15 - .15¼
tanks lb. .13 - —

Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs, works lb. 1.15 - —

RARE EARTH FLUORIDE * DIDYMIUM FLUORIDE
YTTRIUM SALTS * CERIUM HYDRATE
CERIUM OXALATE * LANTHANUM OXALATE
LANTHANUM OXIDE * PRASEODYMIUM OXIDE
PRASEODYMIUM OXALATE * NEODYMIUM SALTS
CERIUM OXIDE * RARE EARTH OXIDE
RARE EARTH CHLORIDE * THORIUM SALTS
RARE EARTH ACETATE

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Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. 1.30 1.40
Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm oz. .74½- —
Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz. dm oz. .3165- —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .2330- —
Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3030- —
Quinine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .2575- —
Quinoline dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb .98 - —
Powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 1.08 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

RED PIGMENTS
Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red toner, Lake C, alizanine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .78½- —
USP, powd., dms., works ... lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb.42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb.14.00 16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.36.00 - —
Riboflavin, USP, readily soluble, lots, dlvd kilo.13.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms. kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .14 - .14½
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .12 Nom.
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate)
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.72.00 —
Turkish, bots. oz.55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .97 1.40
Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .50 1.20
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works.unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York.gal. .19 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .155 - —
Rue oil, bots ..... lb. 2.75 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo.13.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots .... kilo.13.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo ..... kilo.14.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.40 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.50 - —
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.53 - —
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1755- .18
tanks, Atl. Coast ..... lb. .1555- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.19.50 - —
Safrol, dms. ..... lb. .65 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs ..... lb. .40 - —
Creek, cns. ..... lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns. ..... lb .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. ..... lb.15.50 -17.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Salt soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd .. lb. .40½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .44¾- —
Salicylic acid, USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .51¾- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .54¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .53¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .56¾- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .58¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .61¾- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb. higher.
Salt rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs., lb. .55 - .66
powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. ..... lb.19.00 - —
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 - —
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms ..... lb. .43 - —
Nat., dom., dms ..... lb. 1.45 - 2.15
Savory oil, cns ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots .... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .20 - .22
siftings ..... lb. .16 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls ..... lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls ..... lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .28 - —
powd bbls. bxs ..... lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms ..... lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs .... lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs .... lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs ..... lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, Nat., bgs ..... lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, benedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellacs prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .34 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots .. lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 3,000-oz. f.o.b. works oz. .67¼- —
bots., 250-500 oz., same basis. oz. 67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns .... lb.40.00 -43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls ..... lb. .20 - .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
Soda, caustic, flake, 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis lb. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dms., any quantity,
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, leaders, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works kilo.10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis ..... kilo.10.35 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis ..... kilo.10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis ..... kilo.11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher.
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald ..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., c.l., works lb.19.90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb.33.00 -40.00
Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH, 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .. lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ... lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 97 percent min., dms., works, 20,000-lb lots lb. .176 - —
dms., same basis, 5,000 to 19,999-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
dms., same basis, 1,000 to 4,900-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .14¼- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse .... 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point. lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms, c.l., frt. alld lb. 23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .25¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. .99 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse .100 lbs.13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.18 -17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l., works. lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt .100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs.11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis ....100 lbs.11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs.12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. ..... lb. .72 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.44.00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ....ton.44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald .100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works. .100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
99%, bgs., works. .100 lbs.15.40 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis . lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis .... lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentabarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms. ..... lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .34½- —
Prices W of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.. ..... lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 ... 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 99° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works ...100 lbs. 6.20 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be., 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be., 1:2.9.9, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works .100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works ....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1.3.2, bgs., works .....ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .725- —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works. frt. alld. E lb. .648 - .707
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.54.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ... ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. ..... lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ..ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. .100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald .lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. .... lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works .lb. .337 - —

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

July ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1960

60% Interest in Mallory-Sharon Metals Acquired By National Distillers

New Name—Reactive Metals, Inc.

National Distillers, formerly one-third owner of Mallory-Sharon Metals Corporation, has recently acquired a 60% interest in the company. The operations of Mallory-Sharon Metals are being integrated with those of its now 100%-owned subsidiary, Johnston & Funk Metallurgical Corp., and the combined company is to be known as Reactive Metals, Inc. Sharon Steel Corp. owns 40% interest in Reactive Metals.

This reorganization will make Reactive Metals one of the world's largest producers of special metals such as zirconium and titanium sponge and mill products, and columbium, hafnium, molybde-

MORE

Zirconium oxide kiln in chemical processing section of Reactive Metals zirconium sponge plant at Ashtabula, Ohio.

Corrosion Costs Slashed by Large-Scale Titanium Use

Two ore processing units, completed in the past year, are the first Chemical Process Industry installations to make extensive use of titanium equipment in highly corrosive service. The decision to use titanium was based on 15 months of pilot plant studies in which the higher-priced metal proved most economical in terms of equipment life expectancy.

Titanium was tested against stainless steels, Hastalloys, Monel, other alloys and nonmetallics, for leaching reactors and piping to handle mixed ore and 10% sulfuric acid and for oxidation autoclaves and piping subject to dilute acid, all at high temperatures and pressures. Titanium showed almost no corrosion, came out first among all the materials tested.

As a result of these

MORE

Production of Nonfood Aerosol Units Estimated at 575 Million In 1959, C.S.M.A. Reports

1959 Figure Represents 22% Increase Over 1958. Hair Sprays Lead for Forth Year, but the Figure Is Down From 1958

On May 18, at the annual meeting of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association in Chicago, it was revealed that an estimated 575 million nonfood aerosol units were produced in 1959. This represents a growth of 22% over 1958, when 470 million units were estimated. The retail value of these units in 1959 was about ¾ of a billion dollars.

The CSMA figure is based on reports from container and valve makers and on responses from 58% (115 out of 198) of the known aerosol fillers—adjusted to account for nonreporting fillers. The actual number of units reported for the year was 498 million.

How the Major Products Ranked

For the fourth year now, hair sprays topped the list, and accounted for 16% of the total units reported. Shaving lathers moved up from third to second place to claim 15% of total production. Insect sprays advanced from fourth to third spot with 13%. Room deodorants, formerly second, ranked fourth with 12%. Coatings remained in fifth position with 11%.

NONFOOD AEROSOLS REPORTED IN 1959 COMPARED TO 1958

(figures in millions of units)

Product	1959	1958
Hair Sprays	79.7	92.6
Shaving Lathers	72.6	45.3
Insect Sprays	65.9	42.3
Room Deodorants	59.7	49.8
Coatings	52.6	30.1
Colognes & Perfumes	34.1	13.6
Glass Cleaners	18.5	3.7
Household Products Other than Room Deodorants and Glass Cleaners	59.1	22.2
Personal Products Other than Hair Sprays, Shaves, Colognes & Perfumes	33.5	27.4
Miscellaneous	22.6	14.4
TOTALS	498.3	341.4

It is to be noted that aerosol cologne and perfume production went up from 14 to 34 million reported units in 1959. And that containers under one ounce accounted for 17% of the perfume and cologne units reported for the year. A separate category for Waxes and Polishes was set up under Household Products in 1959, and revealed a total of 12 million

MORE

Methionine Needs Reported Higher in Men Over Sixty

In a study reported recently, methionine requirements of men over 60 were determined by the nitrogen balance technique. It was discovered that they needed from 2.4 to 3.0 grams of methionine per day—more than twice the amount of 1.1 grams reported necessary for young men.

Nitrogen equilibrium was established for a group of men over sixty fed a diet of ordinary food with known nitrogen content. With the information thus obtained, a semi-synthetic diet was given them which contained the same amount of total nitrogen. This diet furnished all essential and non-essential amino acids in the ratio found in egg protein.

This second diet included three grams of methionine per day. The methionine level was gradually reduced until a negative nitrogen balance was obtained. Control and test diets were alternated until the methionine needs of the men were determined accurately.

U.S.I. Announces Booklet On Polyethylene Printing

"Printing of Polyethylene" is the title of a new U.S.I. booklet now available. It's the latest addition to special U.S.I. literature designed to help achieve finest results with polyethylene film.

The new booklet discusses methods of film treatment, printing techniques, printing inks and field test procedures. It also contains a glossary of commonly-used ink and printing terms.

A copy of the 16-page booklet can be obtained by writing to the Technical Literature Department, U.S.I. Chemical News, 99 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York.

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July ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1960

CONTINUED *Aerosols*

units for the year. Also for the first time, a separate figure for Canadian aerosol production was included—a total of 20 million units from eight Canadian producers. These figures are included in the overall survey for continuity purposes.

U.S.I. Products Used in Aerosols

U.S.I. products, ethyl alcohol and polyethylene, are playing an important role in the large and steady growth of the aerosol industry. Anhydrous ethyl alcohol is a vital ingredient in the top-ranking products—hair sprays and room deodorants—and in the growth leaders—perfumes and colognes. It is widely used in other personal products, and in pharmaceuticals now sold in aerosol form. Polyethylene is used for dip tubes and valve parts.

Last year we reported a forecast by one of the largest makers of aerosol containers —that total production of aerosols would reach 555 million units in 1959. It looks as if the prediction wasn't optimistic enough. Let's see what 1960 brings!

CONTINUED *Reactive Metals*

num, tantalum, tungsten and vanadium mill products. With total assets of over $50,000,000, the company plans to continue emphasizing the production of a wide variety of special metals so that it will be in a position to expand its interest in one or all of them as markets develop.

The contract under which Brideport Brass Company has been managing Mallory-Sharon Metals will be revised to cover Reactive Metals. Executive offices of Reactive Metals will be located at Bridgeport, Conn. Titanium and zirconium sponge division headquarters are at Ashtabula, O.; columbium, molybdenum and tantalum mill products division at Huntsville, Ala.; titanium, zirconium and special steel mill shapes division at Niles, O.

CONTINUED *Titanium*

studies, titanium was employed as follows: In leaching reactors, overflow pipes were lined with titanium; reactor draft tubes, nozzle inserts, and pipe lines connecting reactors, slurry heaters, slurry coolers and flash tanks, were made of titanium. In autoclaves, titanium was used for agitator shafts and blades, autoclave nozzles, connecting piping including letdown valves.

To cut costs, engineers made exact calculations of metal thicknesses required, figured sizes and lengths of pipe as precisely as possible, carefully arranged equipment layouts. In design and production, many basic problems of titanium fabrication were successfully solved, and many economic considerations worked through. Other companies in the process industries can now apply the considerable knowledge gained on this project to utilize the vast potentials of titanium as a corrosion-resistant material.

New U.S.I. Ethyl Acetate Data Sheet Now Available

Three grades of ethyl acetate are described in a new technical data bulletin just released by U.S.I. The grades are: commercial 85-88% ester; 95-98% ester; and 99% ester (acetic ether). Data include U.S.I. specifications, properties, shipping information and uses.

Ethyl acetate is the standard fast-evaporating solvent for nitrocellulose. It is used as a solvent to process or produce lacquer, varnish, smokeless powder, photographic film, pharmaceuticals, perfumes, textiles, plastics, coatings, cleaners and many other products. It is also a chemical intermediate for the manufacture of ethyl acetoacetate and ethyl sodium oxalacetate.

For a copy of the new data sheet, contact your nearest U.S.I. sales office or Technical Literature Dept., U.S.I. Chemical News, 99 Park Ave., N. Y. 16, N. Y.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

New compound, said to lower elevated blood cholesterol levels dramatically with virtually no side effects, is now on market. No dietary restrictions necessary. Contains aluminum nicotinate which hydrolyzes in body. **No. 1610**

Benzotrifluoride and its ortho-, meta-, and para-chloro isomers now available on commercial scale. Suggested uses include manufacture of diuretics and tranquilizers, dyestuffs, biocides, dielectric fluids. **No. 1611**

Stabilized formaldehyde solutions now available are said to permit safe storage at temperatures well below previously recommended levels. Minimum for 37% solution (1% methanol) has been reduced from 90 F to 60 F. **No. 1612**

Tritiated L-histidine, new radioactive material for biochemical tracer studies, now available. Since D-form is absent, this pure tritiated L-amino acid is said to eliminate background interference in radioautographs. **No. 1613**

Special circular slide rule for solving atomic fallout problems is being sold. Quickly tells what radiation level will be anytime after an area experiences atomic fallout from atomic bomb or similar nuclear occurrences. **No. 1614**

Pure crystalline xanthopterin now being offered. Said to extend possible application of compound in research on purine and nucleic acid metabolism in normal and neoplastic cells. **No. 1615**

Activated charcoal paint now available can be coated on any surface to give odor adsorptive properties to rooms, containers, fabrics, etc. Can be removed by water scrubbing after decontamination operations, it is claimed. **No. 1616**

For determination of arsenic in parts/billion amounts, stable reagent grade of silver diethyldithiocarbamate has been developed. With arsine, forms soluble red complex whose absorbance is proportional to concentration of arsenic over wide range and is easily measured. **No. 1617**

Two new radioactive carbon compounds, cortisone-4-C^{14} and cortisone-4-C^{14} acetate, now on market. These anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, anti-fibroplastic agents are used in adrenal cortical insufficiency studies. **No. 1618**

All existing information on sodium chloride has been compiled for the first time in a new, 752-page monograph now being sold. Brings together all modern data on salt sources, production, properties, uses. **No. 1619**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

Ethyl Alcohol: Pure and all denatured formulas; Anhydrous and Regular Proprietary Denatured Alcohol Solvents SOLOX®, FILMEX®, ANSOL®M, ANSOL PR

Organic Solvents and Intermediates: Normal Butyl Alcohol, Amyl Alcohol, Fusel Oil, Ethyl Acetate, Normal Butyl Acetate, Diethyl Carbonate, DIATOL®, Diethyl Oxalate, Ethyl Ether, Acetone, Acetoacetanilide, Acetoacet-Ortho-Chloranilide, Acetoacet-Ortho-Toluidide, Ethyl Acetoacetate, Ethyl Benzoylacetate, Ethyl Chloroformate, Ethylene, Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate, Sodium Ethylate, Urethan U.S.P. (Ethyl Carbamate), Riboflavin U.S.P.

Pharmaceutical Products: DL-Methonine, N-Acetyl-DL-Methonine, Urethan USP, Intermediates.

Heavy Chemicals: Anhydrous Ammonia, Ammonium Nitrate, Nitric Acid, Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions, Phosphatic Fertilizer Solution, Sulfuric Acid, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Metallic Sodium, Sodium Peroxide.

PETROTHENE®...Polyethylene Resins

MICROTHENE... Finely Divided Polyethylene Resin.

Animal Feed Products: DL-Methionine, MOREA® Premix (to authorized mixer-distributors).

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers and Chemical Corporation
99 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

U.S.I. SALES OFFICES
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Detroit • Kansas City, Mo. • Los Angeles • Louisville • Minneapolis
New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • St. Louis • San Francisco

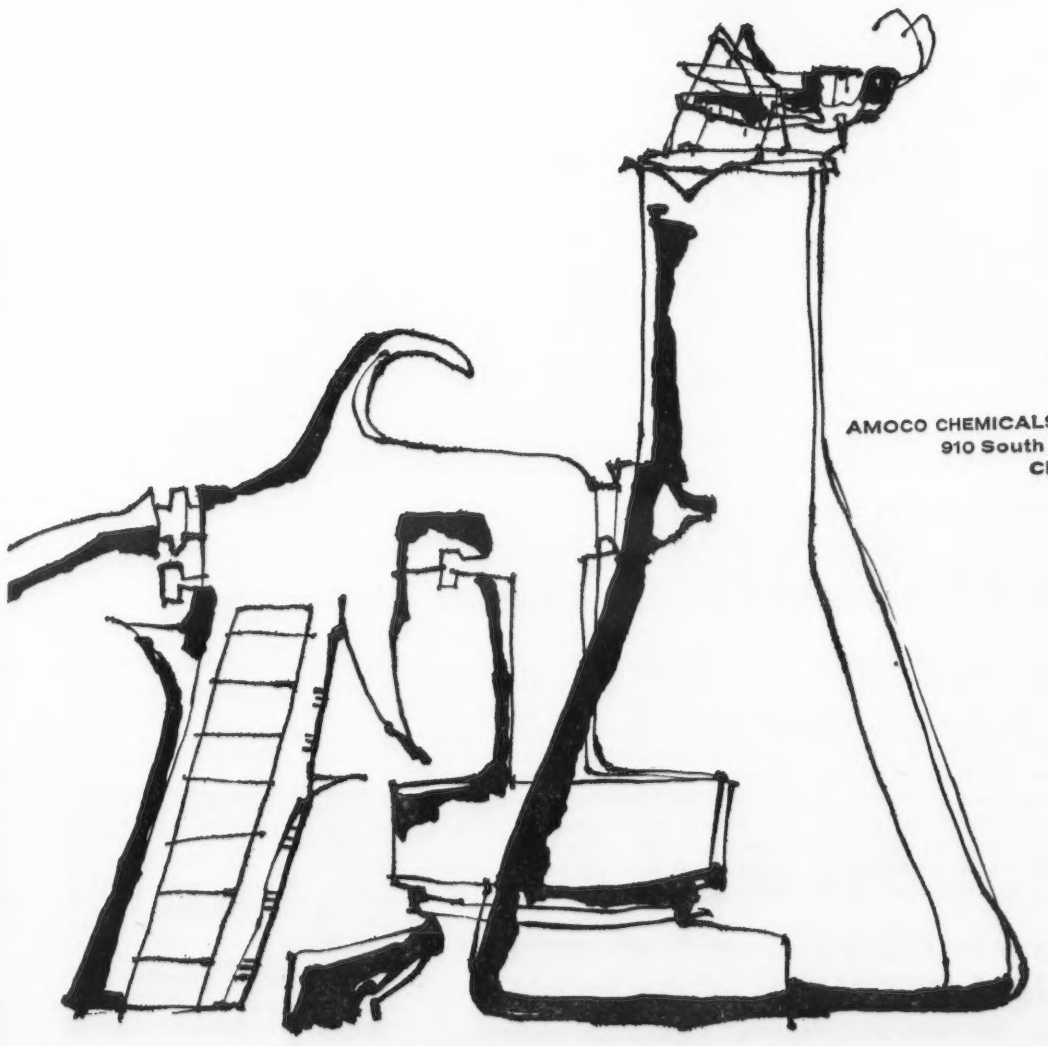
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13¼- —
Tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. .100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. .100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. .100 lbs. 4.95 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. .100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works. lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .100 lbs. 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works .100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.32 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium - formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310°-360°F. b.r., 14°-16°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .29 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 - —
355°-420°F. b.r., 17°-18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York. gal. .30 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211°-255°F. b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .235 - —
286°-340°F. b.r., 22°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .275 - —
319°-380°F. b.r., 27°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .27 - —
322°-395°F. b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .28 - —
Sorbital, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16¼- —
cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- .23½
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- .29½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton.51.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .09 - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05½- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1330- .1325
tanks lb. .1130- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1280- .1305
tanks lb. .1080- —
Salad, dms. lb. .1310- .1335
tanks lb. .1110- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .17 - .19½
tanks lb. .14½- —
S. D., dms. lb. .15¾- .18¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 9.00 -11.75
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1575- .1675
tanks lb. .1375- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1475- .1575
tanks lb. .1275- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .33
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .817 - .839
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - 1.11
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms., works lb. 1.013 - 1.268
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .87½- .88½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.067 - 1 087
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root.)
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs. lb. .15¼- .18¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .15¼- .17¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .17¼- .20
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, Houston gal. .1475- —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .035 - .036

Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E. lb. .92 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works. lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works. lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .100 lbs.12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works. ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Quabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs. lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .1501- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1701- —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .1251- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.10 - —
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - .75
Succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —

Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. lb. .0920- —
Sucrose acetate, isobutyrate, 90%, dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .37 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane, wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 6.61 - 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms. kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms. kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms. kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms. kilo.24.80 25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms. kilo.19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms. kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works .100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works .100 lbs.17.50 18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works. 100 lbs.14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works .100 lbs.16.25 -17.25

Sulfanilamide, NF, reg., 1,000 lb., frt. equald. lb. 1.50 - —
NF, fib. dm., frt. equald. lb. 1.55 - —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms. kilo.16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins. kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms. kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 - 6.90
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports. long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long ton lower.
Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.

AMOCO PANASOL
AROMATIC SOLVENTS
TWELVE TOP QUALITY SOLVENTS IN THE PANASOL LINE FOR: PESTICIDES, SURFACE COATINGS, INDUSTRIAL SPECIALTIES —SKILLED TECHNICAL SERVICE AVAILABLE



AMOCO CHEMICALS
AMOCO CHEMICALS CORPORATION
910 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 80, Illinois

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04½- —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .23 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04½- —

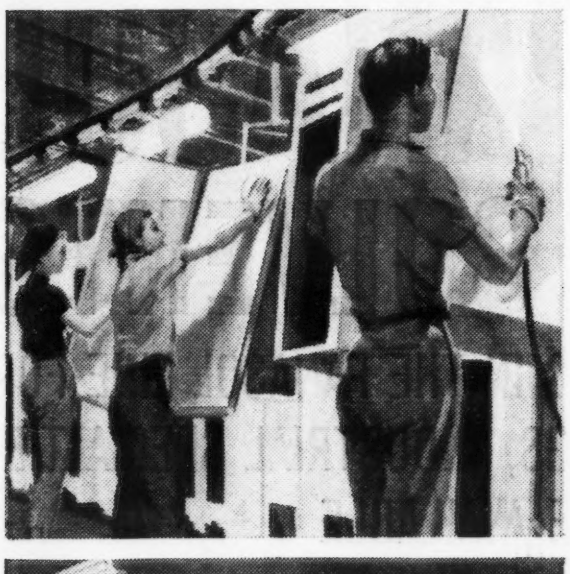
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works ton.23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers', cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks works ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel at Fla. unit-ton. 1.03 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla., unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.05

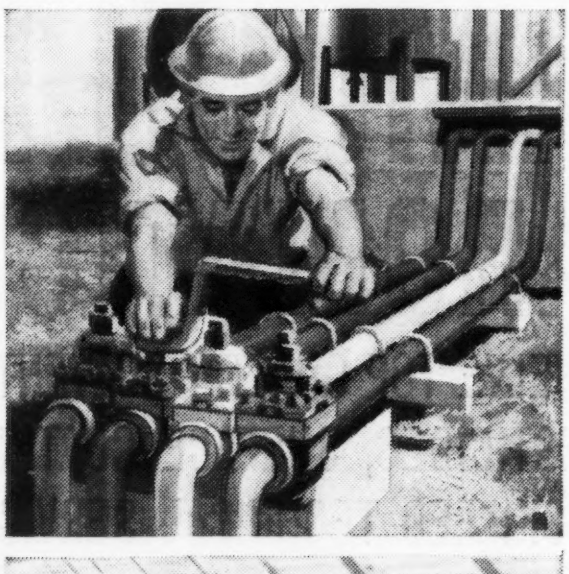
T

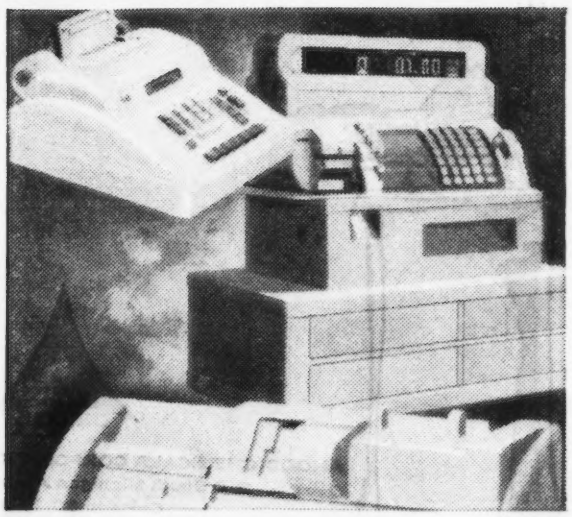
2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T, isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
fibrous, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l works ton.38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., depending on grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¾
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
tanks, works lb. .04¾- .05¾
Tall oil, refd., depending upon grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- .09
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07½- .09¼
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .06¾
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08¼
tanks, works lb. .05 - .06

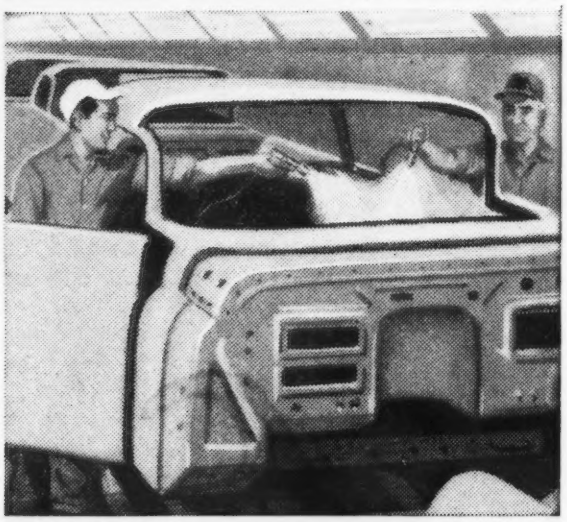
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¼- —
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, lb. .05¾- .05⅞
fancy, guaranteed, bulk, f.o.b. steamer lb. .06½- —
dms., f.a.s. lb. .07½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .06⅛- .06¼
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .05⅛- .05¼
Prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05⅜- .05½
Special tanks, dlvd lb. .05¼- .05⅜
Sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08½- .08¾
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .13¼- .15⅝
tanks lb. .10¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .14¾- .17¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .15½
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms lb. 4.75 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 5.25 - 5.75
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 6.60 - 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.70 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone propionate, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms., 500-lbs. works lb. 6.45 - —
Theobromine, sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms., 500-lbs., works. lb. 3.80 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo.36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib., dms., frt. alld kilo.38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo.36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, 80%, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Thyme leaves, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.25
NF, white, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech., white, cns. lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 3.06 - —
Thymol iodide, NF, dms., 100-lbs. f.o.b. works lb. 7.40 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.03 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.

WHAT'S NEWS IN CHEMICALS









BUTON* RESINS

New line of thermosetting polymers for better surface coatings!

Now Enjay offers you new lower cost, high-quality resins of low density. Highly compatible with a broad range of modifiers and solvents, Buton Resins — formerly called C-Oil and Butoxy Resins — can be blended with ureas, melamines, short and medium oil alkyds, vinyls, phenolics and nitrocellulose to obtain specific properties. They can be cured by conventional methods and by a new technique called flame curing which produces the tough, chemical-resistant finish 20 to 50 times faster. Buton resins are suggested for use in primer formulations for appliances, automobiles and all types of metals and can also be formulated for use in container linings, finishes for furniture, wire coatings, etc. For technical assistance or to order Enjay chemicals contact the nearest Enjay office. *Home Office:* 15 West 51st Street, New York 19, New York. *Other Offices:* Akron • Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Detroit • Houston • Los Angeles • New Orleans • Tulsa *Trademark

ENJAY PETROCHEMICALS

EXCITING NEW PRODUCTS THROUGH PETRO-CHEMISTRY

ENJAY CHEMICAL COMPANY

A DIVISION OF HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY

Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo. 109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo. 99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo. 90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo. 22.50 -24.00
33⅓% dry, powd., bots. kilo. 30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

TOLUOL
Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

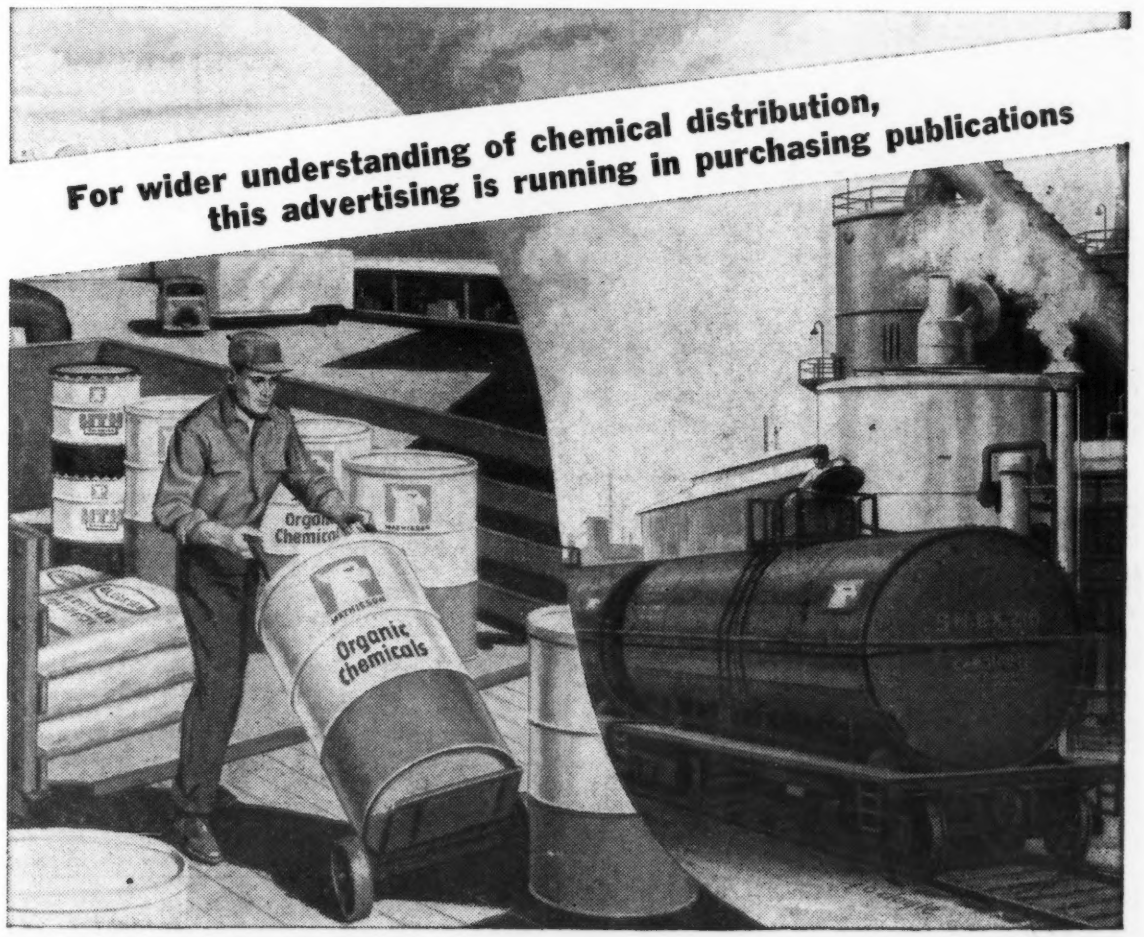
o-Tolidine, hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
1,000-lb. or more, same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 1,000-lb., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. dms., 2c. per lb. more.
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs, works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - —
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.30 - —
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.90 - 3.95
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.25 - 3.40
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Tributyrin, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl nitrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Triisobutylene, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
Trioxanes, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E. lb. .17½- —
Tripopylene glycol, tankwagon and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld. E. lb. .18 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works lb. 53.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .24¾- .25½
tanks, imported, N. Y. lb. .23¼- .23½
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .22¼- —
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .33 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .33
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Umber pigment, burnt, turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.23 - 1.33



For wider understanding of chemical distribution, this advertising is running in purchasing publications

how to get the most for your chemical dollar

When your operations call for limited, varied or irregular chemical supply, your local distributor of Olin Mathieson chemicals is a good man to know. He can provide you with chemicals you need quickly and economically. He can also help you with technical problems that may arise.

If your operation is such that you can schedule the regular use of large quantities of chemicals, it is to your advantage to take direct shipment from the nearest Olin Mathieson plant. Most often, however, services of producer and distributor complement each other in providing you with a coordinated chemical supply tailored to your requirements.

We will be glad to recommend a specific purchasing pattern to fit your requirements. For a discussion date or the name of your local Olin Mathieson distributor, please write. 7416-A

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Trisodium Phosphate • Trisodium Phosphate Chlorinated • Sodium Tripolyphosphate • Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate • Sodium Hexametaphosphate Monosodium Phosphate • Disodium Phosphate • Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate • Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate • Sulfuric Acid • Hydrofluoric Acid Sodium Silicofluoride • Sodium Fluoride • Teox® 120 Surfactant

MATHIESON
Ammonia • Bicarbonate of Soda • Carbon Dioxide • Caustic Soda • Chlorine • Formaldehyde • Hydrazine and Derivatives • Hypochlorite Products Methanol • Muriatic Acid • Nitrate of Soda • Nitric Acid • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products • Sodium Methylate • Sulfur (Processed) Sulfuric Acid • Urea • Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycols • Polyethylene Glycols • Ethanolamines • Glycol Ethers • Surfactants • Ethylene Dichloride

Vandyke Brown—Yeast

Vandyke brown, bbls., works....lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.....lb.12.25 - —
Mexican cuts, tins.....lb.11.75 - —
whole, tins .....lb.12.25 - —
Vanillin ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns. 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works..lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. .....lb.17.25 -17.50
Haitian, cns. .....lb.14.50 -15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies....lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd..lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .18¼- —

Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 2, tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals..dlvd..lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2, zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works..lb. .125 - —
Vinyl ether USP, anethesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals..bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals .....bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether tech. dms., c.l., works..lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works..lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b. dest. frt. prepaid..lb. .14 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units..1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —

Vitiamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram..gram .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots..kilo.65.00 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram..1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram..1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram.95.00 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots on 1-5 kilo dms..gram. 1.14 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms..gram. 1.14 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram.85.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.109.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate, NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo, dms., frt. alld. gram. .90 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo, dms., frt. alld. gram. .90 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).

Vitamin D_2 (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots..kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots..kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd..lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago..lb. 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago..lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds., bbls .....lb. 1.95 - —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. ..gal.12.25 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls.... lb. .21 - .22
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.50 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .22 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. ..... lb. .22 Nom.
Wintergreen oil, USP nat. northern, cns .lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat. southern cns ..... lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls .....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. .....lb. .28 - .30
Wollastonite fine bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works....ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. .....ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat crude (see Degras).
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed Levant bgs. .....lb. 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, cns .....lb. 4.75 - 5.00

X

Xylene coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. .....gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. .....gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. .....gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y .....gal. .29½- —
Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Lone Star, Tex. .....gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio.....gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. .....gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. .....gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. .....gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. .....gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. .....gal .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J .....gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. .....gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. .....gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill .....gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich., dlvd....gal. .27½- .29
Houston, Tex. .....gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. .....gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. .....gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. ....gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. .....gal. .28½- —
m-Xylene, 95%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .26 - —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .23 - —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - .06½
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .1645- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis .....gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.35 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., l.c.l., same basis. gal. 1.40 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylilene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works..lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .33 - —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. .....lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd lb. .27 - —
dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.....lb. .47 - —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 - —
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd. .....lb. .18 - —

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

VITAMIN D

FOR EVERY PHARMACEUTICAL AND FOOD USE

Approved for VITAMIN D upon periodic tests

Pure Crystalline D2 and D3.

Mineral Stable (D2 and D3 dry powders).

Water miscible dry powders in a milk carrier.

Wide range of potencies in oil carrier.

Economic intermediates in all potencies.

Our 20 years experience with vitamin D assures you of unequaled technical assistance.

WE MAINTAIN THE LARGEST INVENTORY IN THE UNITED STATES OF ASSAYED (U.S.P.) FINISHED STOCKS AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Product of **N. V. PHILIPS-DUPHAR**, the Netherlands
World's Largest Manufacturers of Vitamin D

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YEAST
Hickory Smoked Yeast
Primary (Torulopsis utilis)
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Concentrates—Hydrolysates
Vitab®
B-Complex Extract
Brewers' (Sacchromyces cerevisiae)

PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACT COLORS
Yellow—Red—Orange

ENZYMES
T.S. 3 for Greasetrap and Septic Tanks.
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extra, bots. .....lb.24.00 -33.00
extra, bots. .....lb.24.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd..lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, Vill, dms.....lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works.....lb. .29¾ - —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .25 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms..lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms .....lb. .26 - —
Tech., soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100lbs.11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
Basic bbls., dlvd. .....lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works.....lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust coml. bbls., c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .16½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .18¼- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb .13 - —
Prime western slabs, New York. lb. .13½- —
Zinc naphthenate liq. 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld. ....lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate tech. cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35% bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15⅝- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15⅞- —
leaded 50% bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, leaded, 50%, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
USP, gran., dms. .....lb. .26 - —
French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. 16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l, smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l, smaller lots, same basis lb. 16¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb .17¾- —
Zinc oxide, USP dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .18¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb .18¾- —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .19¼- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .45 - .46
NF, powd., dms. .....lb. .48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip, 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld..lb. .40¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works..lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. .....lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd.E. 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E..100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. .....lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc, yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs.10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.11.35 - —
Zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld..lb. .26 - —
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld..lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G) gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works... lb. .03⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works....lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04⅛- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works....lb. .04⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works..lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade, dms., works..lb.14.00 -15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works...lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .48½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works...lb. .51 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .62 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works.....lb. .62½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .63½- —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .64 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works....lb. .66 - —
Zirconium Oxide, Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works.....lb. .55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs..lb. .62 - .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works.....lb. .37½- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .16⅝- —

Delaney Clause Loses Its Edge in a Senatorial Colloquy

—*Continued from page 3*

York, Minority Leader Everett Dirksen of Illinois and Lister Hill of Alabama, the chairman of the senate labor and public welfare committee.

Their interpretation was promptly forwarded to Secretary Arthur S. Flemming of the Department of Health, Education & Welfare.

Sen. Javits brought up the subject of the Delaney clause enforcement for the purpose of setting the record straight on congressional intent in relation to administration of this clause.

His understanding that it was to be applied within the "rule of reason" drew affirming comments from both Minority Leader Dirksen and Sen. Hill.

In effect, Sen. Javits established "legislative history" for the benefit of the industries that are affected by these two laws, which is important to them for a legal standpoint.

Courts often turn to congressional debates for guidance in the proper interpretation of laws, and statements of members of congress having much to do with the framing of the laws are frequently cited to support a decision.

Sen. Javits brought the Delaney clause to the senate's attention by pointing to its mandatory direction that no color additive found capable of producing cancer in man or animal shall be used in products subject to the Food, Drug & Cosmetic law.

He noted that the pharmaceutical manufacturers take "very serious exception to the feasibility of this kind of strict mandatory standard from the point of view of whether it can be carried out without so greatly inhibiting normal and perfectly safe practices in the pharmaceutical industry as to very seriously hurt their businesses."

'Rule of Reason' to Prevail

After referring to the reports of the President's science advisory committee and to the fact that it concluded that the Delaney clause should be applied within the "rule of reason," Sen. Javits was interrupted by Minority Leader Dirksen.

Mr. Dirksen pointed out that he had discussed this matter with Secretary Flemming and had been advised that even if the Delaney clause had been eliminated HEW would still have to apply the principle of the clause and that they would do it on the advice of the National Institutes of Health.

"They tell me," Sen. Dirksen said, "that both HEW and private industries can live with this legislation, and that the 'rule of reason' will prevail. I think that is the manner in which most of those who have come to discuss it, particularly the advisers of some of the commercial interests, have approached it."

Sen. Hill, who had opposed the Delaney clause from the beginning, joined in the debate to state that while the President's scientific group did not recommend repeal of the Delaney clause, it did recommend the appointment of an advisory board by the HEW secretary.

Sen. Javits then asked if Sen. Hill would join in the assurance given by Sen. Dirksen "namely, that fully consistent with health and safety he, too, feels that the legislative record here should show clearly that the recommendation as to the application of the rule of reason by the enforcing agency is expected to be applied."

"I would say so," Sen. Hill replied.

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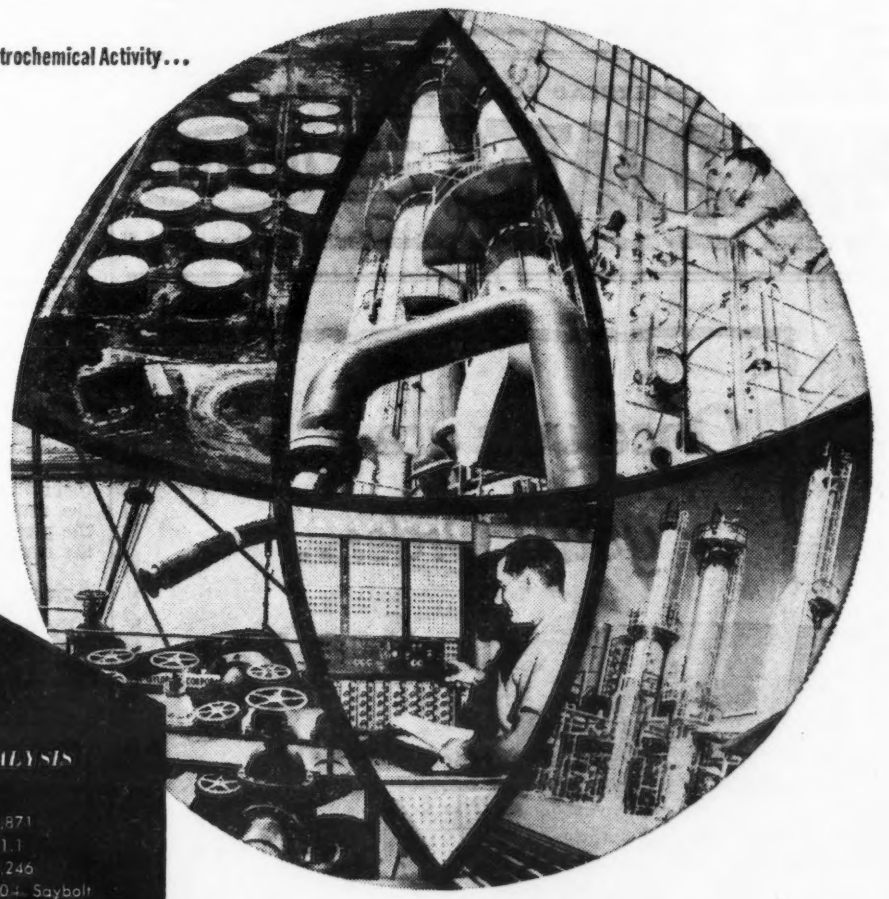

TYPICAL ANALYSIS

Sp. Gr. 15.56/15.56°C	0.871
API Gravity	31.1
Weight, Lbs/Gal	7.246
Color	30+ Saybolt
Acid Wash Color	Less than No. 1 Standard
Acidity	No free acid
Sulfur Compounds	No H_2S or SO_2 or Thiophene
K. B. No. Toluene-105	101
Distillation	
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Dry Point	141.0°C 286°F
Flash TCC	82°F

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Heavy Chemicals

It was logical to expect steel output to fall 20 percent last week since the July 4 holiday cut exactly that amount of time out of the working week. But still, when AI&S estimated the week's production at 42.7 percent of capacity, the figure, regarded in itself, seemed disconcertingly low, and notwithstanding the rational explanation, many observers could hardly wait until subsequent weeks would bring a re-kindling of Pittsburgh's fire. And the president of one of the steel companies confessed that predictions of late last year had erred on the optimistic side.

He added, however, that the balance of this year should bring an operating rate in the middle 70's of capacity, which would make the year one of the industry's best in the teeth of a barren spring and calamitous early summer. He even foresaw a "bare possibility" of topping the 1955 record output of 117 million tons.

Specifically, the year's total would amount to 115 to 118 million tons, or considerably better than the 93.4 million tons produced in strike-straddled 1959.

The doleful tune out of Pittsburgh echoed discordantly among some of the acids, trade sources report, but without disturbing the hard-won harmony of the sulfur market. Producers said that prices of bright, crude sulfur are trending toward comparative stability, with the sharp fangs of competitive price sniping largely withdrawn. But discounts of $3 to $4 a ton, in the form of freight considerations, where available before, remain available, it was added.

The long week-end made metals lackadaisical. Quiet and steady, as a result, were lead, mercury, silver, zinc.

Late in the week the sole producer of copper sulfate in paste form posted a 25 percent price reduction. The dried forms quoted by OPD were unaffected. The reduction was credited to expanded facilities and a new unique process.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended July 2, at 88.2 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 96.5 percent for the previous week and 71.7 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Tin metal, straits, 1c. per lb.
Salts, ½c. to 3/5c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1959
106.86	106.86	106.87	104.84

For Current Prices see Page 10

Acids

Hydrochloric—Something less than routine buying interest was encountered last week. For one thing there was the July 4 week-end with its lazy aftermath. And for another, steel output nose-dived. And it was still Summer.

Hydrogen Chloride—A 10c. price reduction is in effect for large consumers (100,000 pounds annually) who use their own cylinder trailers, as noted in this space last week. Unchanged are the 25c. listing for large consumers who use sellers' tanks and the OPD listing of 45c. a pound for less than carload quantities.

Hydrofluoric—Aside from traditional doldrums, which not the boomingest year can dislodge, there's no influence working against high level output and sales in the HF market. Aluminum demand is said to be active for this time of the year. Chemical accounts are seasonally slow.

Nitric—Chemical business is slow, fertilizer demand in abeyance pending the fall season, trade sources note.

Sulfuric—Even when the July 4 week-end was taken into account, the precipitous decline in steel production last week took many by surprise.

According to the advance estimate by American Iron & Steel Institute, production was to total 1,218,000 tons, or just 42.7 percent of capacity, as compared with the previous week's 1,510,000 tons, or 53 percent of capacity.

A month ago, production totaled 1,756,000 tons for the week, and a year ago—which provides a legitimate comparison—it was running at 2,252,000 tons.

Bases and Salts

Alum—With paper production showing no propensity to flag, alum continues to lope along at a blithe sales pace; making for well-balanced supply, steady prices, say sources close to the trade.

Barium Chemicals—Domestic production and consumption of barite (barium sulfate) increased during 1959, the Mines Bureau reports.

Output of primary material totaled 867,201 tons, a 78 percent drive ahead of '58's depressed total, but 36 percent shy of the record high set in 1956.

Consumption (including imported barite) was reported up 17 percent for crude and 18 percent for ground. Well drillers, the largest consumers of ground barite, were responsible for the increased consumption, Mines said.

Caustic Potash—A final mention is herein made of the fact that caustic potash prices advanced 40c. a hundredweight on July 1 in response to the boosted tab of industrial grade muriate of potash and other cost increases.

Caustic Soda—Some sources describe the market as idling along at a summer gait; others say it's moving along; all agree that supplies are adequate and prices steady.

Copper Sulfate—The sole producer of copper sulfate in paste form has reduced prices by 25 percent to 39.9c. a pound in carloads and 41.9c. in less than carloads. Dried forms, as quoted by OPD, were unaffected. The reduction was accounted to expanded facilities and use of a new production process.

Sulfur—Keynote of the current world market is competition, says the British magazine *Sulphur*.

In Europe, the corporation representing American production is said to be locking horns with the two Mexican outfits and the well-known French company. In general, however, no change from earlier price levels has been reported. In fact, quotations are in most cases higher than those prevailing in the US.

Posted prices here remain unchanged at $25 a ton for bright, f.o.b. vessels. In competitive areas, discounts running as high as $4 a ton in the form of freight contributions continue available. A break in either direction is always possible, but observers aren't betting on it right now. According to *Sulphur*, the situation is less tense than previously.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Production in the US in April totaled 97,200 tons, about unchanged from the previous month, but four percent more on a daily average basis, according to the Mines Bureau.

Smelter output from domestic and foreign primary materials dropped slightly in April, but refinery production from similar materials rose nine percent, Mines notes.

Consumption of refined copper dropped 17 percent as a result of decreases of 20 and 13 percent, respectively, at brass mills and at wire mills.

Consumption of purchased copper-base scrap totaled 86,800 tons in April, down 13 percent from the preceding month and the lowest since November 1959, Mines says in another report. Brass mills registered a decline of 33 percent in usage, and secondary smelters one of 9 percent. But consumption by primary producers rose 11 percent.

Stocks of copper scrap rose from 151,000 tons to 161,000 during the month, Mines notes. Increases of 10 and 8 percent in inventories held by primary producers and brass mills more than offset a 3 percent decline at secondary smelters, the agency adds.

Imports of unmanufactured copper totaled 43,900 tons, a decline of 17 percent from March. Refined copper imports fell 44 percent to 10,100 tons, the lowest level reached since the corresponding month of 1959, Mines goes on to report.

Shipments of refined copper, the principal export class, rose 48 percent, the largest since December 1958. Stocks of

Heavy Chemicals

refined copper at primary producers' plants increased 19 percent, while inventories of unrefined copper held unchanged.

Consumption of brass and bronze ingot by domestic brass foundries totaled 258,000 short tons in 1959, a fence-clearing 17 percent increase over 1958, according to a Mines Bureau summary.

Total consumption by all foundries was estimated by the Bureau at 283,000 tons. About 7,200 tons of the total was used by brass mills and wire mills.

Iron and steel plants, the Bureau notes, recovered 3,300 tons of copper in iron and steel, and aluminum plants 18,000 tons of copper in aluminum alloys.

Magnesium—"As had been expected, plus signs dominated the statistics of the magnesium industry in 1959," reports the American Bureau of Metal Statistics in its just-published 39th annual Yearbook. Highlights on the cheerful side of the ledger were an increase of 17 percent in consumption; a bell-ringing upswing of 39 percent in shipments of primary metal; an increase of 16 percent in tonnage of metal recovered from scrap; a promising hike of 19 percent in shipments of wrought forms; and finally, a fence-clearing 100 percent upjump in die casting shipments—up to an all-time high.

Production, however, fell on the other side of the balance sheet, chalking up what was from the Bureau's point of view a rather disappointing gain. The total for '59 was 31,033 tons, a meagre gain of 37 tons over '58's 30,096.

And one other unhappy statistic was found in sand casting shipments, which, reflecting reduced aircraft demand, registered a 16 percent decline.

The year now half-done looks good to the Bureau. Still, evidence points to results "less glamorous than those viewed in the roseate dawn of the New Year."

Mercury—Prices ranged $211 to $215 a flask, large lots prompt shipment, about unchanged; business continuing lackadaisical owing to the hiatus in construction of chemical plants using mercury-cell batteries.

Silver — Price continues at its long-standing level of 91⅜c. a troy ounce, spot.

Tin — Market advanced despite steel's eight-year low. Prices gained one cent, closing Friday at $1.03 per pound, spot.

Nitrate of Potash Unit

—Continued from page 5

percent make this compound one of the most highly concentrated plant foods available. It does not contain chlorine, sulfur or any other elements or substances deleterious to plant or animal life.

Nitrate of potash is expected to find wide use in the formulation of fertilizers for tobacco, citrus, truck and other farm crops which require potash free of chlorine and sulfur and nitrogen in the nitrate form. Nitrate of potash from the new plant is expected to extend industrial uses of the material far beyond its present applications in heat-treat salts, black powder pyrotechnics, and frit and ceramics.

The Vicksburg unit represents Southwest Potash Corporation's initial venture into chemical production. Aside from nitrate of potash, the plant will also produce byproduct chlorine.

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OPD Reports From Europe

Germany's Chemical Giants Growing

—Continued from page 7

increase of $108 million last year was produced by plastics, plastic intermediates and synthetic fibers, the company says.

Bayer indicates that increased demand for its thermoplastic materials led to full plant capacity operations during the year. The company expects this business to develop "favorably" during 1960, but notes the growth of competition in the field.

Bayer also shows the largest volume of export trade, with 43 percent of its 1959 sales sold outside Germany. Exports were $256 million in 1959, up from $202 million in 1958. Bayer reports that 55 percent of the exports went to Europe last year, with deliveries to European countries growing faster than overseas sales.

Where Bayer Spent Its Money

Capital expenditures of $68.5 million by Bayer last year were concentrated in the fields of synthetic fibers, inorganic pigments such as titanium dioxide and ferric oxide, organic intermediates, plastics (with emphasis on isocyanates), organic pigments and photographic accessories.

Sales of dyestuffs, pharmaceutical products, plant protection agents and pesticides and man-made fibers are expected to continue strong in 1960 by Bayer.

BASF puts its 1959 sales at $544 million, up 17.5 percent from 1958—with exports of $206 million accounting for 38 percent of the total. The company's capital expenditures amounted to $73 million.

Plastics production expanded more rapidly than other segments of its business, BASF reports. The company notes that it has started up a pilot plant of several thousand tons a month to produce ethylene, propylene, butylene and butadiene on the basis of crude oil. The process used in the pilot plant was developed by BASF and the company hopes it will "provide easy access to the most important petrochemicals."

BASF notes that its high-density polyethylene plant has come into production and that capacity of conventional plastic has been increased to nearly 50,000 tons a year. In the synthetic fibers field, BASF declares it intends to increase its capacity for caprolactam—raw material for nylon 6—to 50,000 tons a year. It points out that last year customers could not always be fully supplied with man-made fiber raw materials.

Breakdown of Hoechst's Sales

Hoechst, with sales of $533 million last year, reports that 20 percent of its volume is in plastics, solvents and lacquers; 14 percent in fibers and films; 17 percent in dyestuffs, textile chemicals and organic intermediates; 12 percent in fertilizers and plant protection agents, and 10 percent in pharmaceuticals—with the balance in miscellaneous products.

Volume of sales of polyethylene and polypropylene were up 75 percent last year and were limited by the capacity to produce, Hoechst adds.

Sales of intermediate chemical products increased considerably in 1959, Hoechst reports, and the company is directing investments to expand production of such materials this year.

Expenditures last year amounted to $62 million, with estimates for 1960 placed at $79 million. Investment by Hoechst generally is centered around expansion of basic petrochemical facilities and plants to produce its polyester fiber, with other investments in the traditional activities of the company.

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TECHNICAL SERVICE MANAGER: John L. Frothingham, appointed manager of technical service in its chemical division by Cowles Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Masterbatch Improvement Is Told by United Carbon

A new, highly-uniform line of "Baytown" masterbatch, showing increased tread wear ratings and offering faster processing, plus outstanding handling ease, is coming from United Carbon Company, New York.

And, with the development, the company has expanded production facilities by 50 million pounds a year. The boost in facilities, plus a $1 million process change, now makes it possible for the company to make 200 million pounds of masterbatch per year.

Basically, the new process provides far more extract production control, says R. W. French, president. Testing on commercial equipment to date has indicated reduced mixing time and faster tubing. Indicated tread wear ratings average 10 percent over conventional masterbatches on a one-pass mix, the company says.

A full-scale pilot plant model of the new process has been under test for the past year, and commercial plant runs have been made for the past three months. Currently full-scale commercial production is underway on the following products: "Baytown" 8675, 8677 and 8775.

Stauffer's Material Just Reduced Was Anhydrous Hydrochloric Acid

A price reduction on anhydrous hydrochloric acid, effected by Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, was erroneously described in the last issue of OPD as being made on anhydrous ammonia.

For users who consume more than 100,000 pounds annually, and who supply their own tube trailers, the price of anhydrous hydrochloric acid is now 15 cents per pound, f.o.b. Fort Worth, Tex. This compares to 25 cents in seller's equipment. Prices on standard 57-and 600-pound cylinders remain unchanged.

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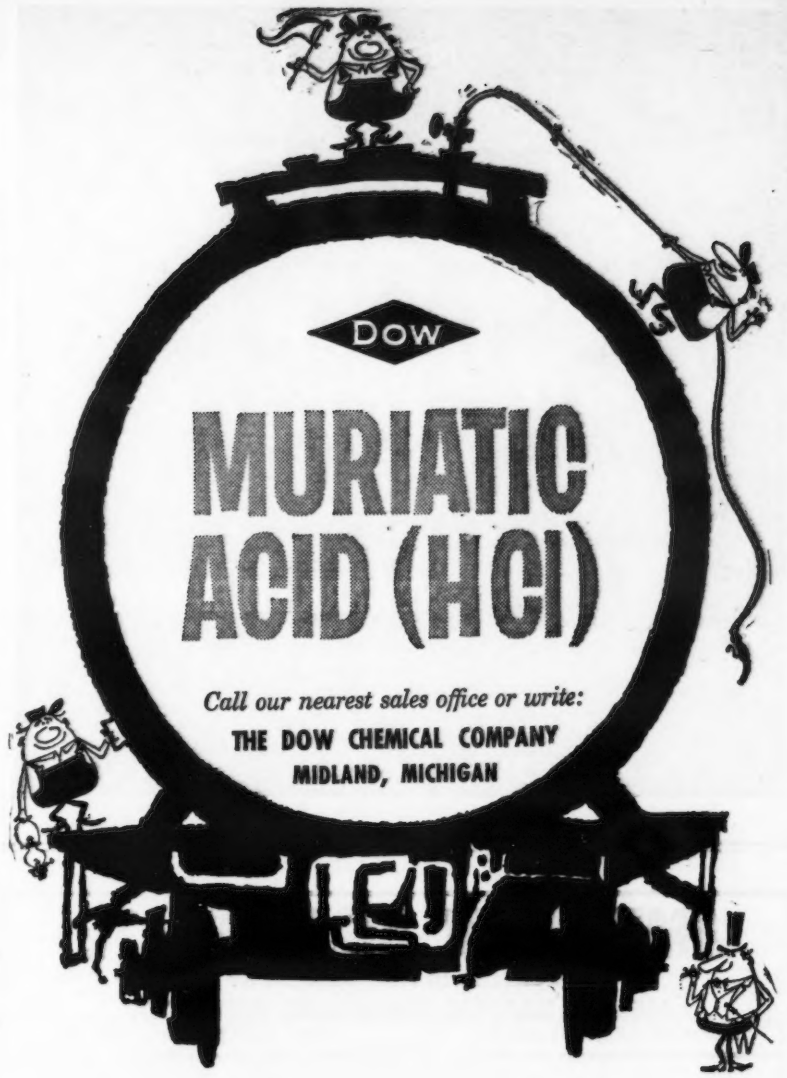

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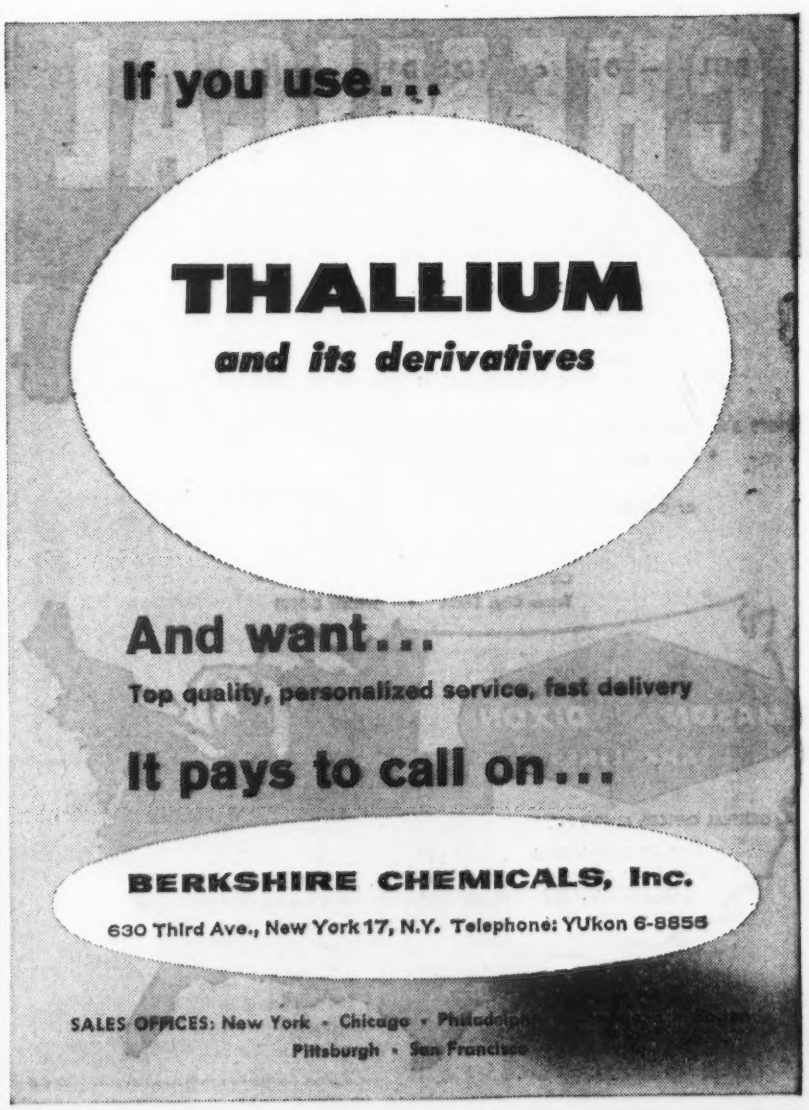
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Hercules, Beaunit Drop Their Plans for Merger

Hercules Powder Company and Beaunit Mills, Inc., whose common interest in polypropylene seemed likely to bring them together in a merger (OPD, 6/13/60) have decided to call off their plans for getting together. No specific reasons were given.

Hercules, the big Wilmington, Del., chemical maker is a major factor in polypropylene. Beaunit, which is planning to make polypropylene fibers, is a big consumer of the product in its knitwear mills.

National Phosphate Appoints

National Phosphate Corporation, Marseilles, Ill., has appointed Dever P. Biggerstaff plant manager in that city. From 1951 until his new appointment, Mr. Biggerstaff was with the Davison Chemical Division of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, as production supervisor of sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, triple superphosphate and diammonium phosphate.

Plasticizers in 1959

—Continued from page 7

more than the 106 million pounds reported for 1958. Sales were 107 million pounds, valued at $41 million, compared with 91 million pounds, valued at $35 million, in 1958.

Principal products included in the acylic class are esters of adipic, azelaic, oleic, phosphoric, sebacic and stearic acids, and complex polymeric-type plasticizers.

Statistics in the commission's preliminary report on production and sales of plasticizers are virtually complete. Final statistics will be given in the commission's coming report covering production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals, to be issued later this year.

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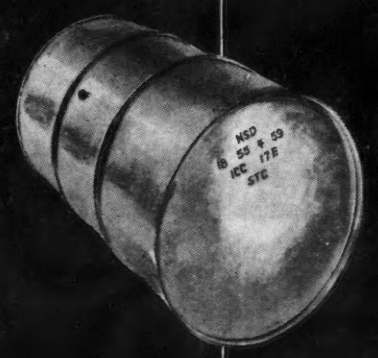

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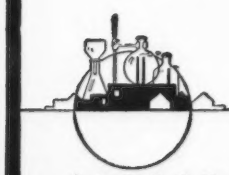

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Agricultural Chemicals

Production of some fertilizer materials during the month of April advanced while others declined, when compared to the figures for the same month last year. Anhydrous ammonia output was up fractionally, gaining 16,000 tons over the 400,156 tons produced in April, 1959. During the same period shipments of ammonia dropped as well. On the minus side, production of ammonium nitrate and nitrogen solutions during April failed to keep pace with the output set for April, 1959.

Production of ammonium sulfate dropped from 97,201 tons in April of last year to 68,683 tons during April, 1960. Pacing the decline in production was a similar decline in stocks. For the same two months, producing plants saw stocks reduced from 173,757 tons to 134,577 tons.

Both the output and level of stocks of nitrogen solutions were down in April. Output declined about 5,000 tons from 109,235 tons for April of last year. Stocks at producing plants, were reduced about 43,000 tons for the safe two months, more than making up for the reduction in production.

A new herbicide is reportedly effective in killing young plants yet has a low acute toxicity for warm-blooded animals. It is active against many weeds, such as wild oat, bracken, chickweed and cleavers. Seeds of some plants, however, such as rice, groundnuts, corn and sunflower, show a distant resistance to it.

The substance is 2, 6-dichlorobenzonitrile and is known by the code name of H-133. Experiments involving its use were described in the British scientific journal, Nature.

H-133 was found to be especially effective in inhibiting germination of seeds. It is said to be easily absorbed by seeds either from a solution or from vapor.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1959
109.97	109.97	109.97	111.00

For Current Prices see Page 10

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia—Census reports that output of synthetic, anhydrous ammonia during April was 416,220 short tons. While this rate of production was lower than the previous month's (March), stocks at producing plants also declined during April. At the end of March, stocks totaled 246,038 short tons. For April, stocks were estimated to be at 143,635 short tons. This represents a reduction of about 102,000 short tons of ammonia.

Ammonium Nitrate — Output during April was 239,166 short tons, according to reports from the Census Bureau. Total production for March was 288,066 short tons, while stocks at producing plants were 227,764 short tons. Stocks at producing plants at the end of April were reported at 155,872 short tons.

Animal Proteins — Nitrogenous sludge, fishmeal and scrap quotations are reported to be holding steady, although demand continues to be at lower levels. Fishmeal remains at its longstanding price of $100 per ton, bagged Atlantic and Gulf coasts, with quotations for scrap at the usual $4 per ton lower listing. Nitrogenous sludge prices are at $3.50 per unit, unchanged for some time.

Inshipments of fishmeal during May totaled 803 tons with a value of $60,027, according to reports by Customs. All but 3 tons was supplied by Peru.

Potassium Chloride—Inshipments during May amounted to 29,395 tons. Value of the shipments was determined by Customs at $866,133. Biggest shipments came from West Germany and France. The USSR also made Custom's list of fertilizer exporters, after a long absence. Previous fertilizer shipments to this country consisted mostly of potash.

While France supplied the greatest amount of May's imports of potassium chloride (14,113 tons), Russia's shipment matched closely that of West Germany. West Germany exported 7,610 tons ($208,079) to the US in May, and Russia 6,052 tons. The value of Russia's shipment was $164,700.

Superphosphates—Production of superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizers was up during the period July, 1959-April, 1960, as compared to the same months of the previous season. With the exception of normal and enriched, shipments of the superphosphates also scored advances. Shipments for normal and enriched are reported to have decreased by 6 percent. Information quoted supplied by the Bureau of Census.

From July, 1959, through April, 1960, preliminary totals show that production of the various grades of superphosphate and other phosphate fertilizers totaled 2,206,373 tons as compared to 2,099,144 tons during the same period last year.

Shipments were 1,632,359 tons for the period July, '58-April, '60, and 1,622,670 tons for the same months a year earlier.

Normal and enriched production for the first nine months of the fertilizer season was 1,145,978 tons as compared to the 141,911 tons for the same nine months of the 1958-59 fertilizer season. Shipments declined in the 1960 season, dropping from 626,231 tons in 1958-59 (July-April) to 587,661 short tons for the first three-quarters of the 1959-60 season.

Pesticides

Pyrethrum—Kenya's pyrethrum production during 1959-60 (July-June) is expected to reach 14.3 million pounds compared to the 9.2 million pounds in 1958-59, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

The Pyrethrum Board of Kenya is licensing production of about 23.1 million pounds in the 1960-61 season, it was added. This is the highest quantity ever licensed, even exceeding the 16.6 million pounds produced in 1945 under the British government's wartime guarantee, FAS said.

Farm Chemicals Imports: May

Following are data compiled by the Census bureau indicating volume of imports of agricultural chemicals for April and May, 1960. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. All figures are in short tons.

	April	May
Ammonium nitrate (over 32 percent N)	23,903	11,022
Ammonium nitrate mixtures (32 percent N or less)	11,668	9,241
Ammonium phosphate	17,916	11,353
Ammonium sulfate	38,551	24,508
Calcium cyanamide	3,943	1,443
Castor bean pomace	1,666	[1]
Dried blood	604	281
Fishmeal and scrap	3,154	806
Guano	108	24
Nitrogen Solutions	5,172	5,536
Peatmoss (fert. grade)	38,230	34,103
Phosphates, crude[2]	9,733	14,954
Potassium chloride, crude	30,242	29,395
Potassium nitrate, crude	1	95
Potassium sulfate, crude	8,099	5,303
Sodium nitrate, crude and refined	23,535	48,265
Urea	10,210	8,192

[1] Figures not available.
[2] Including apatite and phosphate rock.

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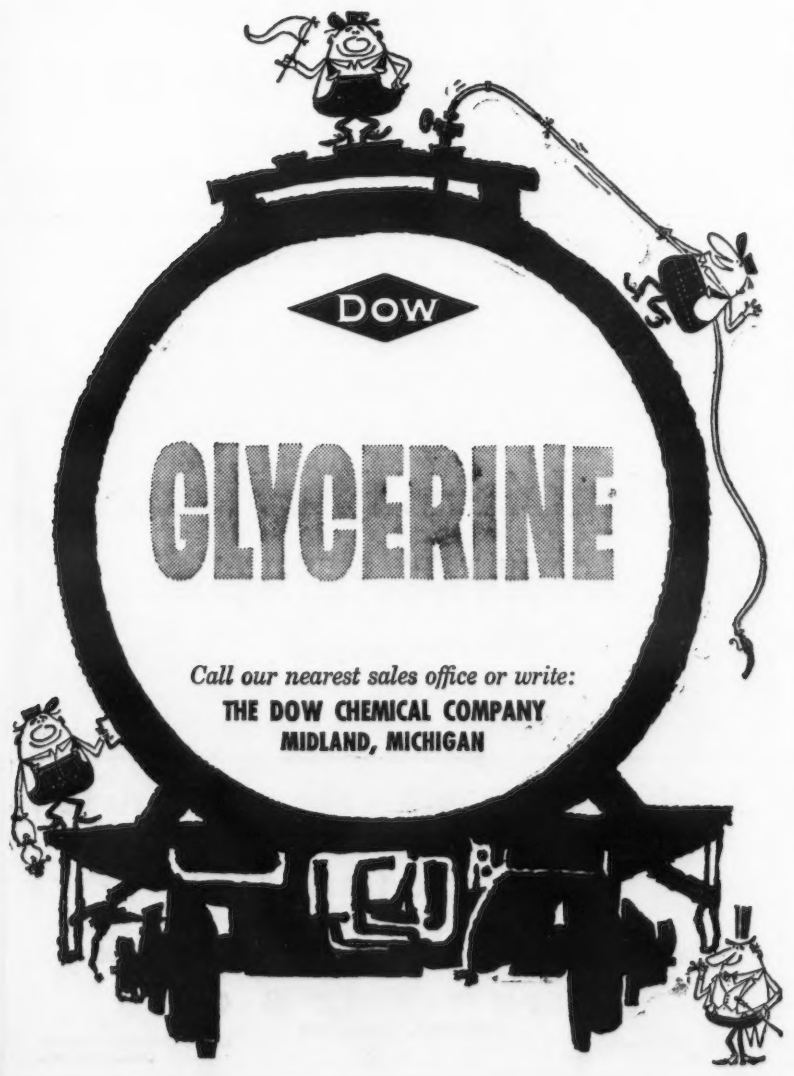

Aliphatic Organics

A leading US chemical firm is now marketing a technical acrylic acid. This is described as a 95 percent pure product, containing about 3 percent water, thus distinguishing it from glacial acrylic acid which is still purer and, practically speaking, anhydrous. Another and more intriguing distinction exists between the two materials, however: price. As opposed to the 57 cents a pound carload, delivered tag on glacial acrylic acid, the technical is quoted in truckloads, f.o.b. shipping point, at 41½ to 42½ cents a pound, the range representing the separate schedules of the two grades—polymerization and esterification—of the newly-developed chemical now available.

The low prices—surprisingly so, some in the trade would say—are possible, reportedly, because of a unique method of manufacture in which technical acrylic acid is produced as an intermediate during the production of acrylic esters, which are also in the firm's product line.

Forecast: Increased use of polymerization grade acid in polymer and latex manufacture, and wider acceptance of the esterification grade as an intermediate in the production of acrylic esters not normally available commercially, as well as in other chemical reactions.

Crystal ball gazers may also see a price reduction on glacial acrylic acid coming up. Apparently, the new polymerization grade can compete with the glacial in several, volume applications where a completely water-free product is not necessary. On the strength of what's been told, the development of technical acrylic acid would appear to be quite a coup.

Prices for technical (50 percent) gluconic acid were advanced July 5. New listings are 1½ to 3½ cents a pound higher than those previously quoted, and, in effect, reestablish the schedule current from 1957 to mid-1959, when prices were dropped in a bid to expand the market. Rising costs in the interim, however, a trade source said, demanded a return to the higher prices.

Imports of ethyl alcohol in May were 2,365,766 gallons, exceeding the April figure (977,746) and bringing the cumulative total for the first five months of the year to 12,178,591 gallons. Valued at $485,868, the May shipment traveled from Brazil to Galveston, Tex., which is getting to be quite the beaten track.

Acetone—The acetone price reduction (½c. a pound, June 26), reported here a week ago—and if this were a Hollywood dispatch, one might justifiably say "exclusively"—has gone industry-wide. This was expected. In any highly competitive market—and acetone is—little choice is left the trade when a competitor initiates a price reduction.

Behind the lower prices (tankcars 8c. a pound; carloads 10½c. a pound) apparently were several factors. Of these, according to trade speculation, the two most significant in terms of price-depressing influences were the recent debut of a new producer, formerly a merchant consumer, and the greater availability of "cumene" acetone, resulting from increased demand and stepped-up output of phenol.

That a price drop was in the air was indicated in recent weeks by talk of considerable price sniping. This, of course, was not unknown in this market. In fact, at one time not so long ago, sniping was quite common though spotty.

Acrylic Acid—A leading US chemical firm is now marketing a technical acrylic acid. Two grades are available: esterification and polymerization. Neither have been offered up to this time.

Compared with the glacial material which is, practically speaking, anhydrous, the technical acrylic acid contains about 3 percent water. Ninety-five percent pure, it is expected to compete favorably with the glacial in certain applications.

Full-scale output of both polymerization and esterification grades is now underway at the Texas plant site of the producer, a company owned jointly by European and US interests, of which the US partner is the firm marketing the chemical.

Prices are: polymerization grade 40c. a pound tankcars and 42.5c. a pound truckloads; esterification grade 39c. a pound tankcars and 41.5c. a pound truckloads.

Relatively low, these prices are possible, reportedly, because of a unique manufacturing technique in which acrylic acid is produced as an intermediate during the production of the firm's line of acrylic esters (methyl, ethyl, butyl, and 2-ethylhexyl acrylates).

Forecast: Increased use of polymerization grade acrylic acid, due to the low cost, in polymer and latex manufacture, and wider use of the esterification grade as an intermediate in the production of acrylic esters not normally available on the commercial market, and in other chemical reactions.

Ethyl Alcohol—Imports of ethyl alcohol in May were 2,365,766 gallons, bringing the cumulative total for the first five months of the year to 12,178,591 gallons. Valued at $485,868 and dutied at $177,430, the entire quantity imported in May was shipped from Brazil to Galveston, Tex., destination of the largest percentage of alcohol brought into the US this year.

In April, 977,746 gallons of alcohol were unloaded at Galveston, and in March 4,408,288 gallons.

The low figure for April occasioned some speculation when it was first reported. Sources figured it could indicate either that no more foreign alcohol was needed here to supplement domestic output, or that only limited quantities were available abroad. Now, in retrospect, it appears likely that the latter reasoning was correct. In fact, indications are that Peru has little or no alcohol to offer for export.

Molasses used in making alcohol and beverages amounted to 8.7 million wine gallons in April, far exceeding the quantity used in March (4.1 million), and April 1959 (4.9 million).

Gluconic Acid—Prices for technical (50 percent) gluconic acid were advanced July 5. New listings are 1½c. to 3½c. a pound higher than those previously quoted and, in effect, reestablish the schedule current from 1957 to mid-1959.

A year ago, prices were dropped. Move reflected the development of a more economical manufacturing technique as well as the producer's desire to expand the market.

In the interim, however, costs have continued to rise and a return to the

Price Trends

Advanced
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, 1½c. to 3½c. per lb.
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1959
132.22	132.19	132.19	130.55

For Current Prices see Page 10

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: May

Imports of selected industrial aliphatic organics for the months of April and May, 1960, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		May	April
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	532,840	521,740
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	72,940	79,070
Amyl alcohol and fusel oil	lbs.	0	0
Carbon tetrachloride	lbs.	238,600	256,100
Chloroacetic acid (mono and tri)	lbs.	877,090	795,240
Formic acid	lbs.	136,682	153,805
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	533,263	1,346,952
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	16,181	14,530
Perchloroethylene	lbs.	2,037,526	1,307,113
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	3,955,229	6,803,030
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	2,779,340	4,400,326

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Aliphatic Organics

higher prices was found necessary. Users of the acid shouldn't kick too much, though, since they were accustomed to paying 17c. a pound for tankcar quantities of the chemical, 20c. a pound for car- or truckloads, and 21c. a pound for 10,000 pound lots either in bulk or drums, today's schedule.

Shipments to points west of Denver are uniformly 1½c. a pound higher than those above. Schedule is f.o.b. plant with freight prepaid to destination in continental US by carrier of producer's choice.

Usage of technical gluconic acid is growing steadily with further substantial gains expected as markets for the chemical expand.

Glycerine—Trade reports indicate that recent sales of soaplye crude have been made at 19¼c. a pound, sales of saponification at 21¼c. a pound. Imported crude is said to be selling at about 18½c. a pound.

Demand for refined and synthetic glycerine is reported brisk. One trade source, indicating that he has booked considerable business for July, says he expects to see no big seasonal slump, such as affects other segments of the market this time of year.

May imports of glycerine totaled 533,283 pounds, and were valued at $84,501 and dutied at $2,131. This material came from Indonesia (358,003 pounds, valued at $55,962, dutied at $1,431) and our irascible neighbor to the south, Cuba (175,280 pounds, valued at $28,539, dutied at $700).

Factory production of crude and synthetic glycerine in May was 28.8 million pounds, up 13.4 percent from April, and output of all grades of refined glycerine was 26.6 million pounds, up 7.3 percent, the Glycerine Producers' Association reports.

The same source notes that factory and warehouse stocks of crude and synthetic glycerine were 20.8 million pounds while stocks of refined were 46.5 million pounds at the end of May. These figures represented increases in inventory of 11.2 percent and 7.9 percent, respectively.

All told, stocks at May's end were 67.3 million pounds, up 6.9 percent from April.

Perchloroethylene — Imports of perchloroethylene climbed to 2,067,526 pounds in May from 1,307,113 in April. The later month, shipments were valued at $154,470 and dutied at $9,261.

Here's a rundown on who shipped what: Belgium, 1,128,348 pounds, valued at $80,067, and dutied at $4,803; France 611,458 pounds, valued at $46,282, dutied at $2,772; Japan 187,600 pounds, valued at $14,305, dutied at $841; and Canada 140,120 pounds, valued at $14,086, dutied at $845.

Trichloroethylene—May imports of trichloroethylene totaled 3,955,229 pounds, were valued at $302,804, and dutied at $22,692, according to the Census bureau.

Substantially lower than April imports (6,803,030 pounds), May shipments came from: United Kingdom 2,035,744 pounds, valued at $141,605, dutied at $10,615; Italy 501,311 pounds, valued at $38,175, dutied at $2,861; Japan 324,720 pounds, valued at $25,118, dutied at $1,883; France 290,426 pounds, valued at $24,195, dutied at $1,812.

Also, Sweden 289,250 pounds valued at $18,109, dutied at $1,356; Canada 287,340 pounds, valued at $39,134, dutied at $2,934; West Germany 117,483 pounds, valued at 8,434, dutied at $630; the Netherlands 82,503 pounds, valued at $5,815, dutied at $436; and Israel 26,452 pounds, valued at $2,219, dutied at $165.

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MU 6-0661

Data Offered

Great Lakes Carbon Corporation has issued a bulletin outlining the use-pattern of **diatomite in paper and pulp mills.** Copies of bulletin No. F53 are available without charge from the company's Dicalite department at 612 South Flower street, Los Angeles 17.

Productol Company has published a brochure detailing its line of **cresols, xylenols and cresylic acids.** Copies are available without charge from the company's headquarters at 417 South Hill street, Los Angeles 13.

A new technical bulletin from Sun Oil Company describes **mold release oils for zinc and aluminum die casting.** Copies are available from the company's industrial products department, 1608 Walnut street, Philadelphia 3.

Eastman Chemical Products, a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, has issued a twenty-one-page brochure listing the properties and giving laboratory procedures for the preparation of **derivatives of tetramethyl-1,3-cyclobutanedione** and its reduction product, 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl-1,3-cyclobutanediol. A combined total of twenty-three different syntheses are described in detail. Copies of the brochure may be obtained on request to the company at Kingsport, Tenn.

Foster D. Snell, Inc., has issued a booklet on **"Modern Chemical Specialties,"** outlining the scope of the field, and including a number of brief case-histories of company developments. Copies are available from Snell's client relations department at 29 West 15th street, New York 11.

Oakite Products, Inc., has issued a booklet on the **cleaning of chemical equipment.** Copies are available from the company at 157 Rector street, New York 6. The sixteen-page booklet lists oils frequently found on chemical processing equipment surfaces, and describes the solutions and procedures which have proved efficient in removing the oils under actual field conditions.

A compilation of the **"Symposium on Surfactants"** issued since May, 1957, by the detergents and cleaning compounds division of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association is now available from the association at 50 East 41st street, New York 17. Cost is $2 per copy, postpaid; in quantities of 100 or more, $1.50 per copy, plus postage. The book includes four symposia covering ethylene oxide-based surface active agents, analytical methods for surfactants, use of anionic surface active agents, and nitrogen-containing surfactants.

Monsanto Chemical Company has issued a technical bulletin detailing the effect of melt index and density upon the processing and performance of injection and blow molded **polyethylene** products. Requests for copies should be sent to Department MI of the company's plastics division at Springfield 2, Mass. Included in the report is a table which translates the effects of melt index and density upon each molding property and end-use characteristic of polyethylene resins.

Sodium Hydrosulfite: Is It Being Dumped on US Mart?

The Treasury Department has opened an investigation into imports of sodium hydrosulfite from France for possible violations of the anti-dumping law.

The department says there is reason to believe or suspect from information presented, that the chemical is being offered for sale in this country at a price below its foreign market value.

All customs officers have been instructed to withhold appraisement of entries of the material from France pending results of the investigation.

Hercules Nearing Start-Up Of New Explosives Facility

Hercules Powder Company will complete its new commercial explosives plant before September 1, the Wilmington, Del., company reports. Located at Gilbert, Minn., the facility will turn out explosives especially designed for use on the Mesabi iron range.

At the same time, the company has named Joseph E. Wommack, jr., as plant superintendent at Gilbert, effective immediately. His previous post was that of dynamite department supervisor at the Beesemer, Ala., explosives plant.

Acrylate Capacity Rise

—Continued from page 5

tory. Acid produced by the process has a purity level in excess of 98 percent. It will be sold to outside customers, as well as being used at Pampa for the manufacture of the higher acrylates by an improved process based on the sole use of Celanese raw materials.

Celanese began producing acrylates at Pampa in November, 1957. Initial production was confined to the lower acrylates —methyl acrylate and ethyl acrylate. Since then, higher acrylates have been produced in commercial quantities by modification of existing plant equipment. The Pampa plant also has facilities for production of acetic acid, acetic anhydride and vinyl acetate.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Dog days dominate. The traditional six week canicular period until September will seem long to management as vacations take a toll of productivity and business in general assumes a somewhat lethargic posture. Certain areas of the market can ill-afford a slow-down, notably benzene. Unofficial figures reveal petroleum producers turning out a record amount of this chemical but still unable to take up the slack left by reduced cokeoven output. Steel is expected to bottom out this month and begin to climb in August as auto orders provide the stimulus. Increased amounts of benzene from cokeovens should therefore start moving into the marketplace by late August.

Toluene is quiet with steady amounts moving into export and aviation gas. Xylene continues competitive regionally with indications that introduction of '61 car models will further intensify the situation. Aliphatic solvents are generally calm. Cleaners naphtha and mineral spirits are moving well under seasonal conditions.

Wholesale price index (1947-49 equals 100) for crude petroleum products was, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 115.4 for April, compared with 115.0 for March and 119.4 for April, 1959.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1959
103.74	103.82*	103.82*	104.42

* Revised.

For Current Prices see page 10

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—This chemical continues tight regardless of the efforts of petroleum producers to catch up with demand.

Predictions at the beginning of the year were that supply from petroleum and cokeoven sources would be about 48 percent from each, with tar distillers making up the rest. Preliminary figures for the first four months show the discrepancy in supply which has arisen from the cutback in cokeoven activity. Of the approximately 159 million gallons of benzene turned out in the first four months, petroleum producers supplied 93.7 million gallons or 59 percent of the total. Cokeoven sources produced 60.2 million gallons or 38 percent of the total. Tar distillers accounted for approximately 5 million gallons or 3 percent of the total.

Evident from these figures is the fact that the petroleum industry is producing at a rate that almost matches last year's total production of approximately 330 million gallons from all sources. Why the tight supply position then? World-wide demand that far exceeded estimates and the unforeseen reduction in steel operating rate are the best answers available.

No one wants to see demand diminish, but where will supply come from to meet needs? Present petroleum production appear to be peaking at approximately 27 million gallons monthly so consumers can only hope that steel will bottom soon and start climbing. Indications are that steel rate and accompanying cokeoven supply will reach the nadir within a month and begin a rise.

Bureau of Census figures for May reveal 1,128,120 gallons of benzene being imported into the US. Dollar value was computed to be $326,458. France was the country of origin and Galveston the port of entry.

Toluene—"Status quo"—that's the remark of one producer to describe the current market situation. Actually, some slackening is to be expected as vacations take their toll of productivity. Little if any activity can be expected much before Labor Day.

Import figures for May reveal 529,933 gallons valued at $100,048 being received in the US. Canada was the country of origin. April's imports totaled 105,456 gallons.

As farm regions use of toluol-type insecticides is heavy as the growing season progresses. This particular application should continue strong until harvest time.

Xylene—Imports into the US totaled 612,452 gallons during April. Dollar value was placed at $136,809.

Aliphatic Solvents

Cleaners Naphtha—This product continues to move well according to all reports. Miracle fibres and wash-and-wear notwithstanding, the dry cleaning industry is consumming more cleaning fluids than ever. Part of the volume is credited to perchloroethylene but Stoddards solvent still holds 60 percent of the market. Encouraging to solvent makers is the aggressive public relations program being carried out by the dry cleaning industry in order to promote additional dry cleaning volume.

The population boom now under way and the trend to diversification in dress for both men and women also appear to be factors which will boost dry cleaning sales and, concommitantly, solvent sales.

Mineral Spirits—Sustained good weather throughout most of the country has encouraged outdoor painting, it is reported. Regular spirits have been moving quite well consequently and should continue to do so for the balance of the summer.

Prices remain unchanged.

LPG's

The daily average production of natural gas liquids in April was 11 percent above April 1959, according to the Bureau of Mines. The daily average production of liquefied gases at refineries was 8 million gallons, 1 percent above April 1959.

Ethane-ethylene production in April was 11 percent above April 1959. The daily average demand for liquefied gases for fuel and chemical uses increased 6 percent from April 1959.

Stocks of liquefied gases excluding ethane totaled 711 million gallons, an increase of 149 million gallons during April 1960. Underground stocks of liquefied gases totaled 509 million gallons, a decline of 1 million gallons from a year ago.

Butane—Production for the period June 1-15 totaled 79,829,000 gallons compared to a total of 83,655,00 gallons during the same period last year.

Inventory on June 15 stood at 314,560,000 gallons, an increase of 82,916,000 gallons from the same date last year.

Ethane-Ethylene — Output totaled 21,048,000 gallons during the first two weeks in June as against 18,803,000 gallons for the same period last year.

Stocks on June 15 were reported as 913,000 gallons, the same figure tallied for June 15, 1959.

Miscellaneous

Current reports of the industry for the week ended June 24, 1960 indicate a decrease in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,820,000 barrels, a decrease of 20,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,231,000 barrels were 197,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 395,000 barrels above the week ended June 26, 1959. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,020,000 barrels daily, compared with 1,080,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending June 24, crude oil production averaged 6,803,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,016,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,067,000 barrels daily.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 25, totaled 257,658,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 258,957,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,299,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,296,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 3,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

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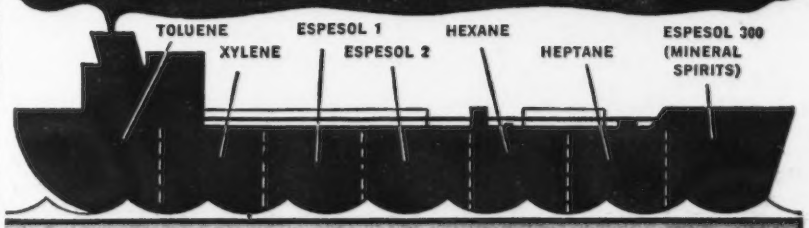

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IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—220 bgs, Hamburg
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
AMYRIS OIL—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Miragoane
4 dms, Olefactors Inc, Miragoane
ANILINE DYES—16 dms, American Dyewood Co, Liverpool
6 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
137 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
56 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
90 dms, Sandoz Inc, Bremerhaven
20 dms, Atlantic Chemical Co, Marseille
11 dms, Carbic Hoechst Corp, Rotterdam
63 dms, Sandoz Inc, Hamburg
80 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
34 dms, Rotterdam
ANIMAL CHARCOAL—1,000 bgs, National Sugar Refining Corp, Glasgow
ANIMAL GREASE—110 dms, Otto Roth & Co, Genoa
ANTIMONY REGULUS—250 cs, Havre
APRICOT KERNEL OIL—12 dms, Welch Holme & Clark, Capetown
ARABIC GUM—281 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
250 bgs, H Heide, Port Sudan
556 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Port Sudan
254 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Port Sudan
350 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Port Sudan
150 bgs, P L Thomas, Port Sudan
2,868 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port Sudan
ARSENIC, WHITE—2,672 dms, American Firstoline Corp, Sete
ASBESTOS FIBER—600 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Capetown
BARBASCO POWDER—1,200 bgs, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
BARIUM SULFATE—337 cs, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BARBERRY WAX—13 bgs, Barclays Bank, Capetown
BEESWAX—100 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
100 bgs, Porcella Picini & Co, Puerto Plata
30 bgs, CornelVius Wax Refining Corp, Puerto Plata
29 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Tampico
423 bls, Lisbon
23 bgs, Havana
BENTONITE—22 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Leghorn
1,112 bgs, Whittaker Clark, Daniels, Leghorn
BERGAMOT OIL—10 cs, Courtin Associates, Cannes
37 cs, Messina
BLEACHING POWDER—75 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BOS DE ROSE OIL—5 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
13 dms, Kline & Co, Iquitos
10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Iquitos
10 dms, Gillespie & Co, Iquitos
10 dms, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Callao
5 dms, Northam Trading Co, Callao
BONE FLOUR—80 dms, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
CAFFEINE—69 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Havre
CALCIUM CARBONATE—134 bgs, Reeves & Son, Liverpool
CALCIUM PERBORATE—8 dms, Sinclair & Valentine, Gothenburg
CAMPHOR OIL—7 dms, J Berlage, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—625 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—250 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—80 cs, L A Salomon & Bro, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM OIL—1 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Gothenburg
CARMINE—4 dms, Chemical Bank, London
CARNAUBA WAX—332 bgs, N American Cocoa Trading Co, Salvador
CASEIN—4,000 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
7,411 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
100 bgs, First Spice Co, Rotterdam
3,000 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Gdynia
1,920 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
2,000 bgs, Milwakee Spice Mills, Rotterdam
5,350 bgs, Rotterdam
2,474 bgs, Hamburg
2,200 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASTOR BEANS—601 bgs, Gonaives
200 bgs, Port Au Prince
1,770 bgs, Port de Paix
CASTOR OIL—1,345 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
633 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Bombay
350 tons, W R Grace & Co, Bombay
255 tons, East Asiatic Co, Bombay
713 tons, Bunge Corp, Bombay
115 tons, Santos
CELERY SEED—170 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
173 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
CETYL ALCOHOL—112 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Liverpool
CHLOROAMPHENICOL—16 dms, Parke Davis & Co, Genoa
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMONLEAF OIL—9 dms, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
4 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo
50 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
50 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
19 bls, Vandenburg & Co, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—11 dms, Nord Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Colombo
CLOVE—100 bgs, Zanzibar
CLOVE OIL—20 dms, Zanzibar
28 dms, Djibouti
CLOVE BUD OIL—1 dm, Florasynth Lab, London
COALTAR BASE—50 dms, F N S Corp, Havre
COBALT SULFATE—50 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Liverpool
COCHINEAL—50 bgs, Bank of N Y, Callao
COCONUT OIL—330 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
800 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
109 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
400 tons, L A Ferm & Co, Rotterdam
COCONUT SHELLS—408 bgs, B Sirotta, Kingston
COPAIBA BALSAM—3 dms, Kline & Co, Manaus
COPAL GUM—131 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Macassar
196 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
30 bkts, Macassar
128 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
CORN STARCH—1,990 bgs, Connell Rice & Sugar Co, Bremen
710 bgs, Rotterdam
CORNMINT OIL—40 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
CREAM OF TARTAR—1,250 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, London
500 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, Venice
m-CRESOL—2 dms, Riches Nelson, Hamburg
CRESYLIC ACID—25 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
704 tons, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—110 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
1,493 bls, Merton Trading Co, Iquitos
DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bangkok
70 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Singapore
DEGRAS—95 dms, Chemical Bank, Nagoya
108 dms, Croda Inc, Antwerp
DEXTRIN—210 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
20 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Itajai
1,130 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
430 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
930 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
DILL SEED—79 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
87 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
80 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Bombay
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
DOGWOOD BARK—275 bgs, Lydia E Pinkham Medicine Co, Kingston
FENUGREEK SEED—50 bgs, E O Schaeffer Chemical Co, Hamburg
FISHLIVER OIL—15 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
GALL—4 cks, Wilson & Co, Timaru
17 cks, Cosmos Shipping Co, Wellington
GERANIUM OIL—3 cks, A Verley & Co, Marseille
16 cs, A Chiris Co, Algiers
5 cs, J Manheimer, Algiers
GHATTI GUM—34 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
228 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
57 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Bombay
GLUE—130 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
102 cks, M Corbett, Bordeaux
GOLD BRONZE POWDER—30 dms, Royal Paper Corp, Hamburg
8 cs, L Uhlfelder, Hamburg
GRAPEFRUIT OIL—12 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Eagle Pencil Co, Bremen
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—200 bgs, A Gusmer, Liverpool
180 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
HOOF & HORNMEAL—1,100 bgs, Ossa Products Corp, Buenos Aires
HORNMEAL—2,800 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Santos
HYDROXYCITRONELLAL—5 dms, George Uhe Co, Marseille
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—20 dms, Liverpool
IPECAC ROOT—24 bls, Grace National Bank, Manaus
15 bls, Kline & Co, Manaus
KARAYA GUM—61 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
368 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
184 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
117 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
312 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
556 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
LACTOSE—10 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Hamburg
LAVANDIN OIL—4 cks, Bertrand Freres, Cannes
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, National City Bank, Cochin
37 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
24 dms, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Cochin
30 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
LIME OIL—6 dms, Port Au Prince
LIVERMEAL—300 bgs, National City Bank, Montevideo
LIVER POWDER—32 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Swiss Bank, Valencia
MACE—42 cs, Catz American Co, Singapore
72 cs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Macassar
93 cs, Sin Lian Huat Co, Macassar
MAGNESITE—10 dms, Madison Lewis Inc, Hamburg
20 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Hamburg
1,000 bgs, Cochin
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—200 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MANDARIN OIL—10 cs, Messina
MANGROVE BARK—718 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Kilwa Masoko
MATTE TEA—176 cs, S B Penick & Co, Paranagua
MELAMINE—40 bgs, Liverpool
MENTHOL—15 cs, Paul A Dunkel, Kobe
500 cs, Mitsui & Co, Santos
160 cs, American Far Eastern Syndicate, Santos
45 cs, Schwabach & Co, Santos
150 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
MINT OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOCHLOROACETC ACID—128 dms, Bremen
MYROBALANS—3,580 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Visaknapatnam
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—250 bgs, International Products Corp, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Antwerp
NAPHTHENIC ACID—272 dms, Imperial Oil Ltd, Barranquilla
NAPHTHOL—111 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Genoa
NUTMEG—41 bgs, Magna Enterprises, Macassar
181 bgs, Macassar
OENANTHOL-P—82 dms, Mohegan International, Marseille
OIL ACID—23 tons, M Michel & Co, Rotterdam
OJEFICIN POWDER—19 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, J Ossola, Genoa
50 dms, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Seville
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
250 dms, Semos Import Export Co, Seville
25 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
50 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Seville
100 dms, J Ossola, Seville
49 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Seville
49 dms, J Victori & Co, Seville
OREGANO LEAVES—150 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Messina
OURICURY WAX—268 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Salvador
250 bgs, N American Cocoa Trading Co, Salvador
133 bgs, M Schmidt, Salvador
56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
167 bgs, Hamburg
PALMKERNEL OIL—582 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
338 tons, E F Drew & Co, Matadi
339 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Matadi
399 tons, Ango Ango
PAPAIN—20 cs, Paul Lewis Lab, Mombasa
50 cs, American Ferment Co, Colombo
PATCHOULI OIL—50 dms, J Manheimer, Penang
15 dms, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Penang
3 dms, Polak Frutal Works, Singapore
PEPPER, BLACK—210 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
210 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
210 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
1,280 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, Daarnhower & Co, Cochin
40 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
610 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—200 bgs, Mitsubishi Corp, Kobe
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—150 bgs, International Selling Corp, Marseille
PETIT GRAIN OIL—36 dms, Asuncion
PIMENTO—240 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
40 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
40 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
40 bgs, Kingston
PINENEEDLE OIL—2 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
PITUITARY POWDER, ANTERIOR LOBE—2 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—600 bgs, Miny Corp, Genoa
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—1,980 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
1,000 bgs, Nichimen Co, Nagoya
POPPYSEED—350 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
250 bgs, M J Golomebck, Rotterdam
393 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Istanbul
300 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH, BICARBONATE—20 bgs, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
POTASH, MURIATE—1,905 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
POTASH, SULFATE—182 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, B Westergaard, Copenhagen
PYROGALLIC ACID—5 cs, J E Bernard, Glasgow
PROPANTHELINE BROMIDE—2 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Hamburg
PROPYLTHIOURACIL—2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
PRUSSIAN BLUE—40 dms, Sun Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—250 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
364 bgs, Bemo Shipping Co, Bombay
150 bgs, Parke Davis & Co, Bombay
1,177 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—20 bls, Astoria Panamericana, Callao
110 bls, P H Petry, Puna
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,041 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
1,892 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
301 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
QUINIDINE SULFATE—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
R-SALT—5 dms, W A Erickson & Co, Rotterdam
RHUBARB ROOT—100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
RICE STARCH—200 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
214 bgs, American Key Products, Rotterdam
SAGE LEAVES—146 bgs, Trieste
SANDALWOOD OIL—10 cs, J Berlage, Cochin
7 cs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—59 bls, F D Keller & Son, Tampico
SASSAFRAS OIL—23 dms, M Baer & Co, Itajai
23 dms, Ernst Roth & Co, Itajai
41 dms, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
SENNA—142 bls, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
SESAME OIL—79 dms, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
SESAME SEED, HULLED—224 bgs, R J Spitz, Bombay
SHELLAC—44 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
SODIUM CYCLAMATE—30 dms, Foster T Smith, Yokohama
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—1,300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PHOSFATE—100 bgs, M J Corbett, Rotterdam
120 cks, M J Corbett, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—450 bgs, Copenhagen
SODIUM SULFATE ANHYDROUS—3,400 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
SPEARMINT LEAVES—150 cs, Alexandria
STARCH—202 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
SUCCINYLCHOLINE CHLORIDE—2 cs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
SULFANILAMIDE—30 dms, Liverpool
SULFUR, PRECIPITATED—15 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
TALC—7,275 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TALHA GUM—270 bgs, P L Thomas, Port Sudan
TALL OIL—1 cs, Hayden Newport Chemical Co, Auckland
TAPIOCA—551 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
TAPIOCA FLOUR—672 bgs, Brown Bros, Kohsichang
4,964 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
1,120 bgs, F R Dolan Jr, Kohsichang
1,120 bgs, Poons Co, Kohsichang
3,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
1,667 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
500 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
772 bgs, Tapioca Associates Inc, Kohsichang
TERPIN HYDRATE—56 cks, Bordeaux
TETRACHLOROETHANE—3,529 tons, Venice
THYROID POWDER—7 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Copenhagen
TOLU BALSAM—25 cs, Barranquilla
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID—20 dms, Bremen
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—698 tons, J J Galbally, Venice
900 tons, Francesco Parisi, Venice
501 tons, Liverpool
TUMARIC ACID—13 kgs, Humble Oil Co, London
TUNG OIL—49 tons, American Metagraph Co, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—36 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—10 bgs, Whittaker Cairk & Daniels, London
UREA—1,500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
UREA, SYNTHETIC—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—116 cs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Vera Cruz
269 cs, Marseille
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, Port Au Prince
2 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Port Au Prince
WATTLE EXTRACT—433 bgs, International Products Corp, Durban
747 bgs, Elkan River Plate Corp, Mombasa
562 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
WAX—200 bgs, Matthiessen & Co, Bremen
200 bgs, Hostawax Co, Bremen
WAX, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Morre & Munger, Durban
WEED KILLERS—667 dms, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Havre
WOOL FAT ALCOHOL—10 dms, Wella Corp, Hamburg
YLANG YLANG OIL—5 cks, A Verley & Co, Marseille
ZINC, WHITE—660 bgs, Revelli Chemicals, Inc, Antwerp

Los Angeles

AGAR—25 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Shimizu
CARDAMOM—16 cs, Hismoco American Co, Mangalore
CHINA CLAY—616 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co, Casablanca
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, W R Grace & Co, Colombo
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
500 tons, Cebu
500 tons, Manila
500 tons, Surigao
CREOSOTE—360 tons, Bernuth Lembcke, Yokohama
GYPSUM—17,333 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
MOLASSES—3,109 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
PALM OIL—175 tons, Dorward Trading Co, Belawan Deli
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Colombo
PIMENTO—100 bgs, Marseille
TUNG OIL—70 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Buenos Aires
ZINC OXIDE—672 bgs, F D Davis Co, Amsterdam

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—40 cks, N Trotter, Glasgow
53 cs, International Selling Corp, Havre
ASBESTOS FIBER—600 bgs, Phila National Bank, Lourenco Marques
BONE—5,654 bgs, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,600 bgs, Antwerp
CASEIN—1,800 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
2,300 bgs, Buenos Aires
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,402 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Naples
CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Glasgow
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—400 bgs, J H Schroder, Antwerp
GLANDE, PANCREAS—141 cs, Dunedin
334 cs, Wellington
109 cs, Auckland
GYPSUM, CRUDE—7,039 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
10,573 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
MENTHOL—50 cs, Bankers Trust Co, Santos
NAPHTHA—51,242 bbls, Sunray Oil Co, Naples
91,249 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Naples
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,310 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—15,820 bgs, Brisbane
1,000 bgs, Newcastle
STARCH—1,000 bgs, Antwerp
TALC—1,100 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—784 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
THEOPHYLLINE—14 dms, Beway Co, Rotterdam
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Gothenburg
UREA—1,672 bgs, Rotterdam
ZIRCON SAND—2,000 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Newcastle
4,000 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Newcastle

San Francisco

BONE—282 tons, Stauffer Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—3,000 bgs, E Lang, Buenos Aires
620 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
1,531 bgs, Western Dairy Products, Auckland
240 bgs, J R Spellacy, Sydney
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Davao
2,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
CORN STARCH—600 bgs, Bremen
CURARE—3 cs, Menlo Pharmaceuticals Inc, Curare
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, G M Volkman & Co, Kobe
HEXACHLORCYCOHEXANE—10 dms, Henley & Co, Hamburg
NAPHTHA—3,546 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Bena Saud
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—897 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
SODIUM BICARBONATE—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—400 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,271 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,120 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok

Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

Fairly recent years have seen the development of resin emulsion types of adhesives which combine the desirable properties of both water and solvent bases. These emulsion type products are made by subdividing water-insoluble adhesive materials into minute particles and keeping them permanently suspended in water. As adhesives, the materials find wide use in carton sealing and forming operations at the high production line speeds normally encountered. In addition, these products have strong bonds on a wide range of different types of carton surfaces and form no significant viscosity buildup even under constant agitation.

Some sources estimate that more than 400 phenyl mercuric compounds have been prepared in the laboratory. Many of these salts are used in a number of industrial fields as fungicides, germicides and antiseptics. Most of the industrial work with phenyl mercuric salts has been done with the acetate, which forms the parent compound from which all the others are made and is therefore the cheapest. While the phenyl mercuric compounds are relatively efficient germicides, their main interest lies in the fact that they have a tremendously inhibitory effect on the growth of lower forms of life. Because of this property, the growth of mircoorganisms can be arrested at extremely low concentrations, although sterilization or killing of the microorganisms is not accomplished.

Dow Chemical Company believes that "acrylic" type polymers exhibit the best durability potential for use in exterior wood paint formulation. In developing a latex paint binder suitable for formulations for exterior wood use, the company's research and development groups conducted a thorough study of wood, as well as latex types and properties. For this application it was necessary to design a latex which would meet the stringent demands of the exterior wood environment and also would be suitable in topcoats, primers and repaints.

Adhesives

A number of advantages are gained by users of water-bourne adhesives. Low cost, ease of dilution, non-flammability, excellent machining properties and ability to set rapidly all contribute to the continued growth and popularity of this type of adhesive. Until fairly recent years, the adhesive chemist was limited in his choice of ingredients for water-bourne adhesives to those materials which would readily dissolve or disperse in water. Thus, other materials such as synthetic resins not soluble in water were ruled out although the materials might be ideally suited for adhesive applications. In order to use these water insoluble materials and resins it was necessary to dissolve them in organic solvents which made the resultant adhesive inflammable, often odorous or toxic and had other disadvantages such as poor machining qualities, slow setting speeds and high cost. However, solvent type adhesives were used in large volume since they are capable of adhering to many difficult surfaces which could not be bonded with animal and vegetable glues.

The need for an adhesive which would combine the desirable properties of both water and solvent base led to emulsion type products which were made by subdividing the water insoluble adhesive materials into minute, sub-microscopic size and keeping them permanently suspended in water.

These emulsion adhesives are made in a variety of ways. They may be made by high speed electric stirrers with homogenizers which force the liquid through small orifices at high pressure; and by use of the colloid mill, which has two closely fitting plates shearing the mix while rotating in opposite directions.

Most of the manufacturing techniques of resin emulsion adhesive manufacturers are trade secrets, as the order of addition of ingredients to the batch, chemical controls and conversion speeds all contribute greatly to the success or failure of the batch.

Morningstar-Paisley, Inc. markets an extended line of resin emulsion adhesives for applications in packaging, labeling and corrugated box manufacture in the paper industry. The **"Solu-Rez"** series of low viscosity, polyvinyl acetate resin adhesives made by the company was developed originally for carton sealing and forming operations.

As all purpose packaging adhesives, the materials are suitable on most carton sealing and forming operations at high production line speeds normally encountered, have strong bonds on a wide range of different types of carton surfaces, form no significant viscosity buildup under constant agitation, make washing of machine parts and reservoirs easier and eliminate non-reversible skinning common to PVAc resin adhesives.

A modified polyvinyl acetate resin, **"Greaseproof Coating R-1019,"** was developed by Morningstar-Paisley to meet the needs of the food, bakery, confectionary and meat industries for greaseproof trays and cartons. The product is suggested for use in the paper mill, on or off the machine.

Another resin product, **"Vinylmul 2849,"** a polyvinyl acetate copolymer, has properties for scuff-proofing paperboard. Excellent ink and varnish holdout and high water resistance makes this product of interest to coaters of such products as beer cases and other roughly handled packages, the company reports.

The Franklin Glue Company markets polyvinyl acetate emulsion type and liquid hide glues under a variety of trade names. Franklin's **"Assembly Glue"** was designed to give fast set to various types of assembly points as well as to give a strong bond on end grain wood and other porous surfaces, the company reports. Since the glue contains 55 percent solids little water must be removed to develop a bond. Any condition which speeds the removal of water from the glue line will speed the set. These include: thin glue spread, degree of accuracy in joining the pieces, and low moisture content of the wood. Other PVA type products available from the company include **"Evertite SF"** and **"Titebond"** glues.

Anti-Bacterials and Fungicides

The phenyl mercuric compounds have long been known as extremely powerful fungicides, germicides and antiseptics. In addition, they possess the property of destroying pathogenic microorganisms without harming the host or materials with which they are mixed.

Some 400 phenyl mercuric salts have been prepared in the laboratory and many of them are being used in such diverse industrial fields as textile, paper, leather, paint, rubber, electrical and many others. It is possible that some of the more complex compounds may be better adapted to special purposes. Such compounds can be manufactured from either the acetate or hydroxide.

F. W. Berk & Co. Inc., markets **"Mersolite"** phenyl mercuric compounds. The company reports that most of the industrial work with these salts has been done with the acetate, **"Mersolite-8,"** which is the parent material from which all other phenyl mercuric compounds are made and

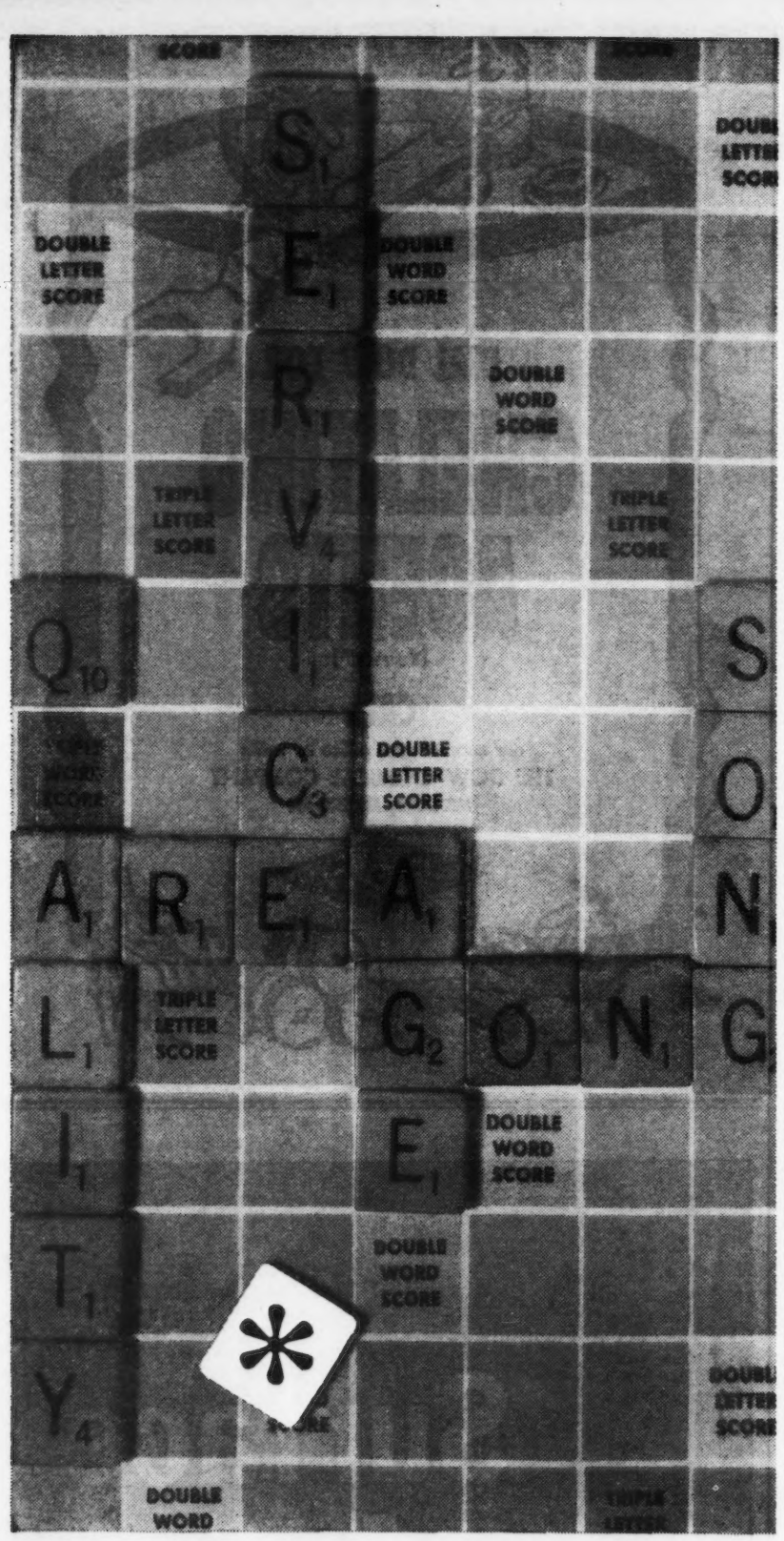
—*Continued on page 67*

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.



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KOPPERS COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

A low steel operating rate during the coming weeks is expected to further curtail output of already short by-product chemicals such as benzene and naphthalene. Estimated steel operating rate for last week hit an eleven-year low, partially accounted for by shutdowns in the industry for the July 4 holiday. Vacation shutdowns and model changeovers in the auto industry will further slow

the business pace during the next two months, it is reported. However, it is felt that auto makers should begin reordering steel by mid-August and that the final quarter of 1960 will see the mills operating at a good rate.

Report of the Tariff Commission indicates that imports of coaltar chemicals in 1959 totaled 28.8 million pounds valued at $14 million as compared with imports of 14.4 million pounds last year valued at $10.7 million. Imports from West Germany amounted to 10.8 million pounds, almost half of the total. Imports from Italy, during the year, amounted to 5.1 million pounds; France, 2.7 million, and United Kingdom, 2.4 million pounds.

Imports of finished coaltar products, dutiable under paragraph 28, comprised 1,968 items with a total weight of 11.3 million pounds and a foreign invoice value of $21.9 million as compared with 1,636 items in 1958 with a total weight of 7.1 million pounds and value of $15.8 million. As in the previous two years, imports of pharmaceuticals and medicinals were the most important group of finished coaltar products imported during 1959. Imports in this category had a foreign invoice value of $10.7 million or 49 percent of the total value of all imports under paragraph 28.

Imports of coaltar dyes, next most important group of products entered under paragraph 28, were 22 percent larger last year than in '58 and 47 percent more than during 1957. Last year imports of dyes (including synthetic organic pigments) had a foreign invoice value of $7.9 million or 36 percent of total imports under paragraph 28.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended July 10 would amount to 42.7 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,218,000 net tons of steel. Output in the previous week was 1,510,000 tons, 1,756,000 tons in the comparable week one month ago and 2,252,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzene—Census Bureau reported imports of benzene during the month of May amounted to 1,128,120 gallons valued at $326,458. The material originated in France and was imported at Galveston.

The lower steel operating rate has caused cokeoven sources to extend their estimates as to when an easing in the benzene supply might be expected. Current reports indicate that the dry spell will last through the balance of the year. Both producers and consumers have been unable to build any significant amount of inventory. Suppliers have been moving their output directly from the production line into barges and tanks. On the consumer end, sustained high level production of phenol and styrene monomer has chewed up benzene stocks that might have been expected to go into inventory.

Output of monomer in the first four months of the year amounted to 583 million pounds, a gain of 105 million pounds over the four-month period last year. Phenol production is also up this year: 266 million pounds through April, a 54 million pound gain over the corresponding period last year.

Estimated steel operating rate for the week ended July 10 was 42.7 percent of theoretical capacity, an eleven year low. At such a low rate, a number of things may happen to cut output of cokeoven benzene and other by-product chemicals. Coke cycles may be lengthened so that less coke will be produced in a 24-hour period. This effects the quality of light oil produced and makes it more difficult to make nitration grade benzene. Steel producers may stop buying coke from merchant plants and, in addition, cutback on their own production of coke. This, too, means less benzene.

Reports of last week indicated that no one was actually hurting for benzene, but the shortage will undoubtedly be extended and the 34c. price, which some sources estimated would not hold through the middle of 1960, could go higher by the end of the year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1959
118.30	118.42	118.40	118.54

For Current Prices see page 10

Report of the Tariff Commission on production of petroleum benzene for April was 26,813,236 gallons as against a revised figure for March of 27,509,985 gallons. Some sources estimate current petroleum capacity at 24 million gallons monthly and report that some units have run at 20 percent less due to inability to get the proper feedstocks.

However, it is pointed out that actual petroleum capacity is difficult to evaluate since a number of factors have to be taken into consideration. These include age of equipment, feedstock used and varying cost of labor.

Creosote—The market has maintained a steady price structure since the 2c. per gallon advance recorded by producers in April of last year. Railroad buying has been listless, while withdrawals for use in treating utility poles and fence posts is routine. Price on straight No. 1 creosote oil is 24c. per gallon in tankcar quantity.

Cresols—Meta-para fraction has been in fully adequate supply. Buying has been slow since the first of the year. Production of meta-para and ortho-meta-para cresols amounted to 16 million pounds in the first four months of this year, a gain of 5 million pounds over the comparable period of time last year.

Cresylic Acid—Use in gas additives outlet has shown some improvement. However, wire coating use is seasonally depressed. Thus, the overall market shows little change from previous report. Price is steady and unchanged. Suppliers were never pressed for material during the strike as imports plus heavy producer inventories served to keep the market in balance.

Output of refined cresylic acid from all sources was approximately 800,000 pounds less in the first four months of this year than in the coresponding period last year.

Naphthalene—May report of the Census Bureau indicated imports of naphthalene for the month of May were as follows:

Country	*Pounds*	*Value*
Canada	1,041,900	$58,139
United Kingdom	1,683,035	91,016
Belgium	220,460	23,615
Poland	220,460	24,400
West Germany	110,230	12,129
Portugal	67,880	2,771
Total	3,343,965	$213,070

The supply situation for the balance of the year will show improvement, but not on the scale that observers had anticipated. It had been previously felt that some naphthalene would be going into inventory by the end of the year. At this point sources are not so certain that this will be the case.

Phenol—Price structure in this market remains unchanged from previous report. Producers have faced an increased amount of cost-price pressure as a result of reductions amounting to 1¾c. per pound during the past two years. However, two factors have tended to offset the price declines. Most producers have put through expansions in capacity or deblocking programs which have whittled costs somewhat. In addition, production has continued a steady climb since the beginning of 1959. Phenolic resins, although the oldest of plastic materials, have maintained good volume due primarily to attractive price.

Producers of acetone, as a by-product of phenol in the cumene process, recorded a ½c. reduction in the ketone price two weeks ago.

Pyridine—The market for pyridine remains extremely tight, according to report

Coal Chemicals

of sources contacted in the trade last week. Earlier indications had been that there might be some easing of supply by the end of the year when additional capacity for the production of synthetic material is expected on the market. However, sources feel the shortage may be extended beyond the end of 1960 as imports have dried up and availability of crudes has been curtailed. Price is unchanged from the levels set in June of 1959 when producers reduced listings 5c. per pound across the board. Price in tankcars on refined 2 degree material is 65c. per pound, while carload of drums is 69c. per pound and less carload lots in drums are 70c. per pound.

Toluene—Interest continues to be shown in the export area of this solvent. Additionally, material is moving well into aviation gas. In the farming regions of the nation toluol-type insecticides are at peak application and are expected to remain heavily in demand until harvest.

Price is unchanged at all points.

Xylene—Midwest industrial regions sustain a competitive situation although seasonal summer slowdowns will tend to lessen activity in the next six weeks. Introduction of the '61 autos, to begin in August, should cause areas such as Detroit and Cleveland to resume hot bargaining between buyer and seller.

Dyes

Dyes—A major producer announced a 33c. per pound increase in the price of Milling Red 3R Conc. (C.I. 26900), from $1.91 to $2.24. At the same time, two colors previously listed in OPD's prices current have been discontinued. The dyes are Diazo Black BHD (C.I. 22590) and Black GXCF Conc. (C.I. 53185).

Intermediates

Aniline—Production has continued to keep pace with last year, according to Tariff Commission reports. Suppliers piled up a production total of approximately 46 million pounds in the first four months of this year, thus matching output in the four-month period last year.

Although the dyestuff industry has been hit with heavy competition from cheap imports, a steady improvement in dyeing techniques in this country has made it possible for producers here to hold their ground. One avenue of improvement has been through continued shortening of dyeing cycles. This does not mean from several hours to one or two, sources point out. In some cases it has meant shortening cycles from hours to minutes.

Bisphenol-A—Good demand in the epoxy resins outlet has continued to bolster the market. Prices are unchanged and steady at previously reported levels. Listing for 70,000 pound lots or more is 29½c. per pound, while standard carload or truckload quantity is quoted at 30c. per pound and less carload or less truckload lots are priced at 31c per pound.

p-Cresol—The market remains adequately supplied. However, there is no excess of p-cresol on hand. Buyers have been working mostly on hand to mouth basis and producers report facilities are running at peak levels in order to turn out the needed material. Price has been unchanged in this market for many months. Listing in tankcars is 49c. per pound, while carload-truckload price is 52c. per pound and less carload or less truckload quote is 53c. per pound.

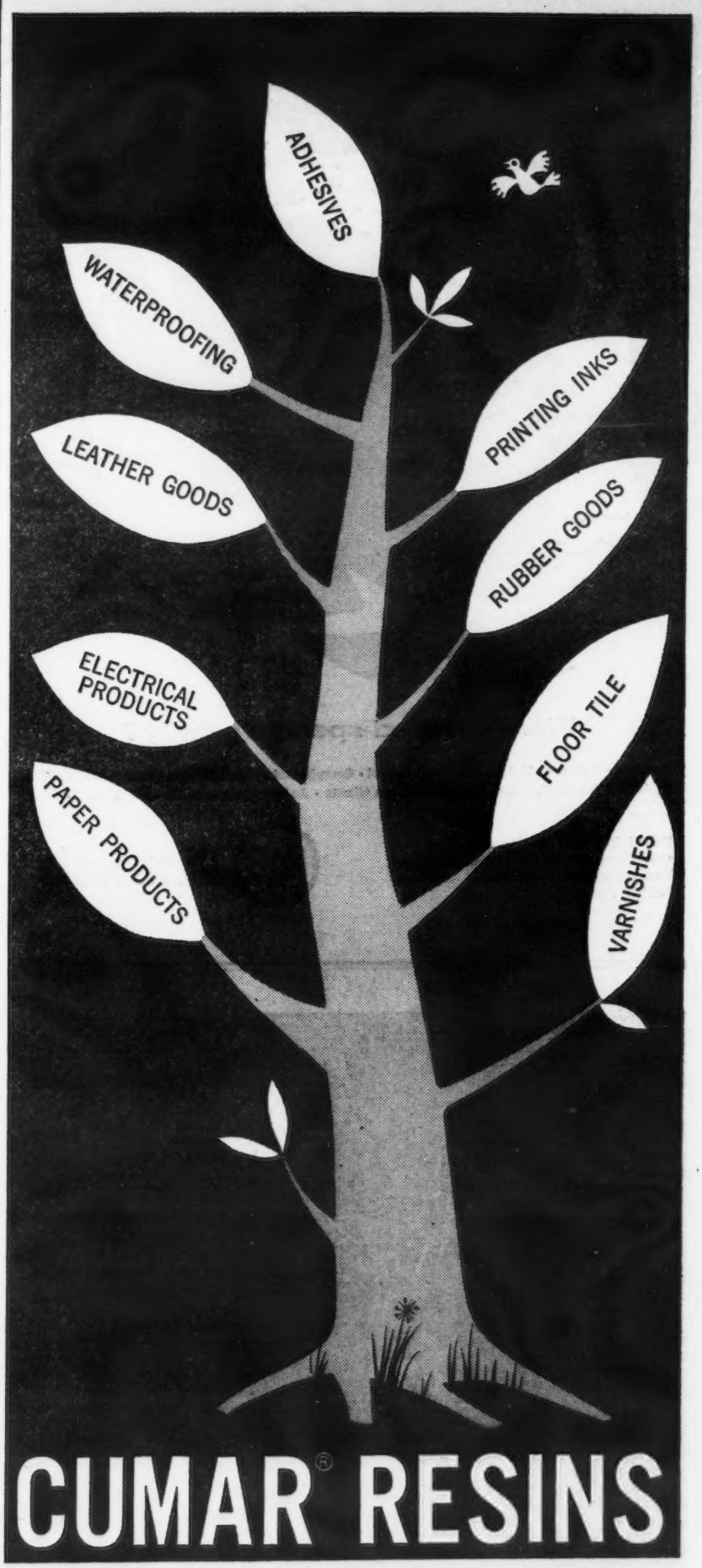
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol—Gas additive use has been boosted with the increase in summer driving. Food and feed additive requirements have also increased with warmer weather as consumers utilize this product for protection of fats against rancidity. Price is unchanged from previous report.

Monochlorobenzene—Tankcar listing remains at 8¾c. per pound, while carload or truckload of drums lists at 10½c. per

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended July 10, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	385,022
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	16,132,343
Benzene	gals.	1,561,480
Coaltar	gals.	8,534,669
Crude chemical oil	gals.	249,551
Solvent naphtha	gals.	49,910
Toluene	gals.	349,372
Xylene	gals.	99,820



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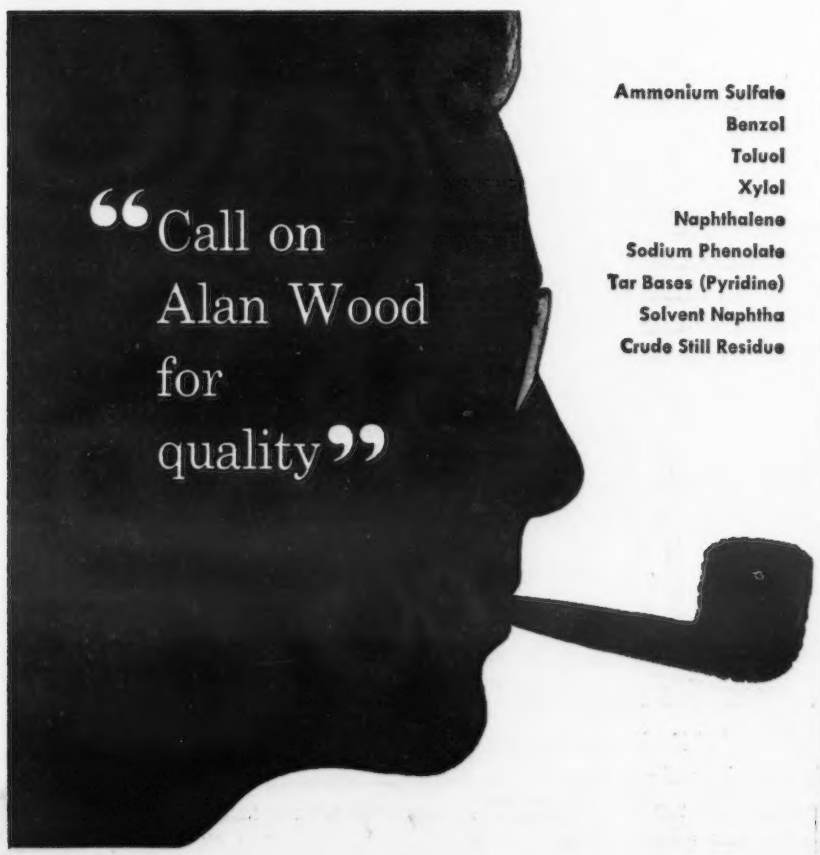

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Coal Chemicals

pound and less carload or less truckload quantities are 11½c. per pound.

Report of the Tariff Commission indicates output of monochlorobenzene in the first four months of the year amounted to 208.3 million pounds, a gain of 38 million pounds over the four-month period last year.

Nitrobenzene—Market is unchanged. Price in tankcar quantity is 11c. per pound, while carload or truckload of drums is 13c. per pound and less carload or less truckload quantities list at 14c. per pound. Prices are on a freight allowed basis.

Phthalic Anhydride—Veteran sources feel there will be a further tightening of the phthalic anhydride market during July. Recovery of supply balance over recent months has been hampered by the difficulty in obtaining naphthalene as well as production snags in new phthalic units or shutdowns for maintenance or catalyst change in older ones. Problems encountered in running increased amounts of o-xylene as feed stock have also figured in the market picture.

July 1 saw the inside price of phthalic anhydride rise to 19c. per pound for flake material in bags, carload or truckload. Thus, the price spread which had been in effect among major producers over the second quarter was wiped out. One maker, who held a 21c. price in the second quarter, recorded a 2c. boost to 23c. per pound on July 1.

Salicylic Acid—Price in this market advanced 1¼c. per pound across the board, effective July 1.

Under new schedules, crude salicylic acid in carload or truckload of drums is 38½c. per pound, while less carload or less truckload, same packing, is 39¾c. per pound. Prices are quoted on a freight allowed basis.

Salicylic acid, sublimed, technical, is priced at 40½c. per pound in carload or truckload quantity. Less carload or less truckload in drums is 44¾c. per pound. Prices are quoted on a delivered basis.

Sodium Naphthionate—Technical material increased 2c. from 70c. to 72c. per pound, effective July 1 on spot and contract. Price is on an f.o.b. works basis with minimum freight allowed. Price on the west coast is 2c. per pound more.

Styrene Monomer—Technical grade styrene monomer was advanced approximately one-third cent per pound across the board on July 1.

Under new schedules, the bulk price of styrene monomer is 12.51c. per pound; carload or truckload of drums, 15.01c. per pound; less carload or less truckload of drums, 17.01c. per pound. Prices are on a freight allowed basis. Polymer grade styrene remained unchanged at levels of long standing in the trade.

Vinyltoluene — Market requirements have been routine, sources report. Some improvement was noted earlier in the year in specialty applications where this material could be substituted for styrene monomer. Price structure is steady and unchanged at previously reported levels. Stocks are fully adequate to care for consumer requirements.

Squibb Sales Directorship Goes to George S. Squibb

E. R. Squibb & Sons Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has named a new director of sales. He is George S. Squibb, great grandson of the founder of the pharmaceutical house, and a twenty-year veteran with the firm.

Mr. Squibb will report directly to Fred J. Stock, newly-named vice-president for marketing (see picture story on page 3), who will be in charge of all marketing and sales operations for the company.

Under a new consolidation scheme, Mr. Stock will head up these Squibb departments: sales promotion, advertising, veterinary, Squibb Laboratories, branch operations, field sales, chemical sales and market research.

Ethoxyquin Is Okayed

Food & Drug Administration has approved a tolerance limit of three parts per million for residues of the pesticide chemical ethoxyquin in or on apples and pears. The tolerance was proposed in a petition filed by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

New York Rx

—Continued from page 4

lets; 63 cents as against $1.45 for another type of aminophylline, and so on down the list.

And this isn't all. The agency is also tightening its purse strings against the indiscriminate ordering of vitamins for its 500,000 odd welfare patients. From hereon, local welfare expenditures for therapeutic vitamins without minerals will be reimbursed only when used for treatment of deficiency states or pathological conditions.

No more vitamins for that tired, run-down feeling. What's more, written prior approval of the local public welfare agency's medical director, based on a diagnosis indicating the needs, must be obtained for all prescriptions of therapeutic vitamins.

Vitamins, tranquilizers, antibiotics, says the agency's spokesman, are sometimes prescribed in excess quantities. He doesn't say what the state is going to do about such over-prescriptions.

Nor has a plan of counter-action been decided for dealing with prescription of proprietary rather than generic names, when the state thinks the latter are called for. Nor with cutting down the multiplicity of prescriptions for a given patient (the department's words). Nor for repetition or renewal of prescriptions before the original supply om medications has been used up.

Drug Horizons Brightening

—Continued from page 5

pansion muscles here and abroad, the survey finds.

Anent the investigations in Washington, D&D feels that "some practices no doubt need correction."

"But the benefits brought to the health of the world by the research contributions of this industry," the brokerage house hastens to add, "are an outstanding national achievement."

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ENGINEERING MANAGER: R. E. Kendall, appointed to the newly-created post of engineering manager at the United States Borax & Chemical Corporation mine and processing plants at Boron, Calif.

Senate Gives HEW Broad Authority Over Air Pollution

The senate has voted to broaden the air pollution research law to give the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare authority to conduct public hearings on air pollution problems and to continue research in this field for an additional five years—until June 30, 1966—at a cost of $5 million annually.

The effect of the bill (S 3108) is to expand the federal program of air pollution control in a manner opposed by the chemical industry and others by enabling the department to step into pollution problems which are either interstate in nature or which concern communities in different states with common problems.

Under the bill, the Surgeon General is empowered to call a public hearing whenever he believes an investigation is warranted or whatever a state or local government air pollution control agency requests an investigation.

Malmstrom Firms Merge To Speed Market Growth

Malmstrom Chemical Corporation, Newark, N.J., producer of lanolin specialties, has acquired all the assets of N. I. Malmstrom & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y. The latter company is a basic lanolin refiner and also produces lanolin specialties.

For the present, the N. I. Malmstrom lanolin plant in Brooklyn will be continued as a manufacturing unit. However, all office, marketing and research functions will now be centered at the merged company's home address in Newark.

Coaltar Entries

—*Continued from page 7*

pounds), and Norway (123,000 pounds).

Smaller quantities came from Austria (66,000 pounds), and Australia (14,000 pounds).

Imports in 1959 of all finished coaltar products that are dutiable comprised 1,968 items, with a total weight of 11.3 million pounds and a foreign invoice value of $21.9 million.

In 1958 imports consisted of 1,636 items, with a total weight of 7.1 million pounds and a foreign invoice value of $15.8 million.

In 1959, as in 1957 and 1958, medicinals and pharmaceuticals were the most important group of finished coaltar products imported. Arrivals of medicinals and pharmaceuticals amounted to $10.7 million (foreign invoice value), or 49 percent of the total value of all imports.

In 1958 imports of medicinals and pharmaceuticals amounted to $7.2 million (foreign invoice value), or 46 percent of the total value of all imports.

Imports of coaltar dyes, the next most important group of products, were 22 percent larger in that year than in 1958 and 47 percent larger than in 1957.

In 1959 imports of dyes (excluding synthetic organic pigments) were valued at $7.9 million (foreign invoice value), or 36 percent of total imports.

In 1958 imports of dyes (excluding synthetic organic pigments) were valued at $6.5 million, or 41 percent of total imports. In 1959 imports of synthetic organic pigments (toners and lakes) were valued at $401,000, compared with $286,000 in 1958. Imports of perfume and flavor materials in 1959 ($865,000) were 42 percent greater than in 1958. In 1959 imports of other coaltar products (chiefly synthetic resins) were valued at $2.1 million in 1959, or 69 perecent greater than in 1958.

Firmenich Swiss Facility Headed by Dr. Posternak

Dr. J. M. Posternak has been appointed to direct the new toxicological and pharmacological research laboratories of Firmenich & Cie. in Geneva, Switzerland.

Dr. Posternak is doing research for Firmenich, Inc., in the United States at present and recently conferred with Food & Drug officials in Washington, D. C., in order to orient pharmacological testing methodology with the latest requirements.

Firmenich lays claim to being the only essential oil and aromatic firm with a pharmacological and toxicological setup such as the recently-dedicated laboratories in Geneva.

Florida PVLA Debuts

Florida Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association held its first industrywide business meeting Friday, June 24, at the Cherry Plaza hotel in Orlando, Fla. The association was recently organized at Tampa. Presiding over the meeting was president Harry E. Stone, of American Lacquer & Solvents Company of Tampa.

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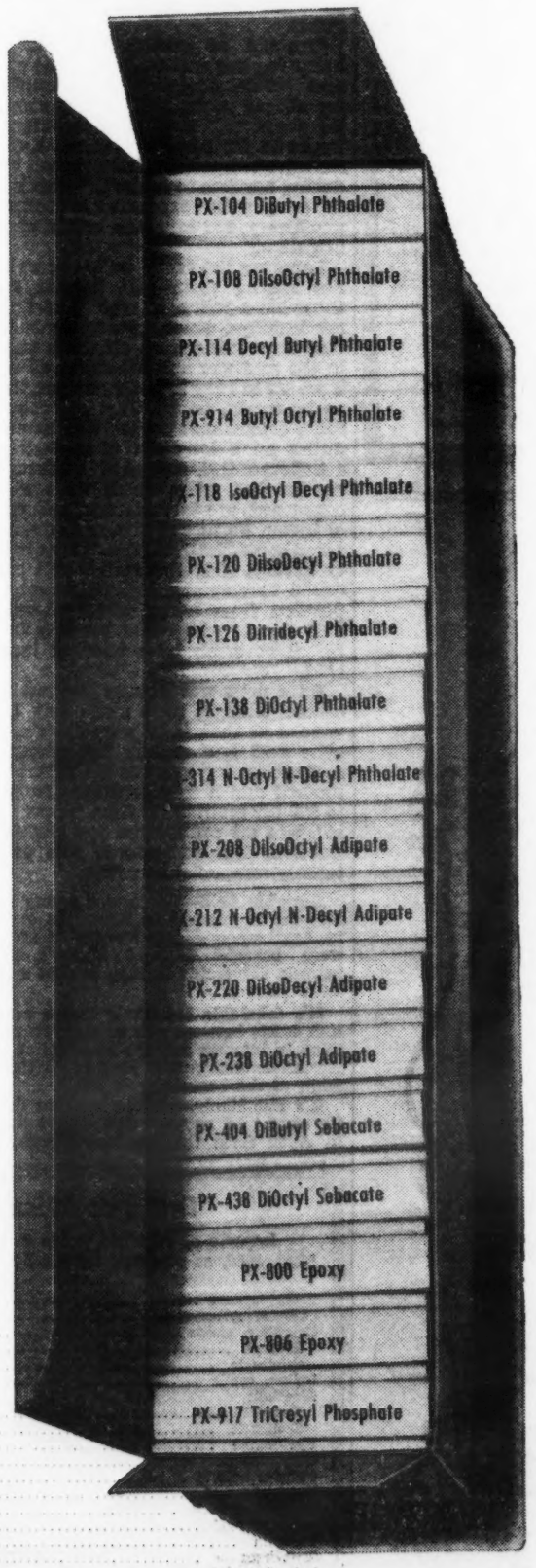

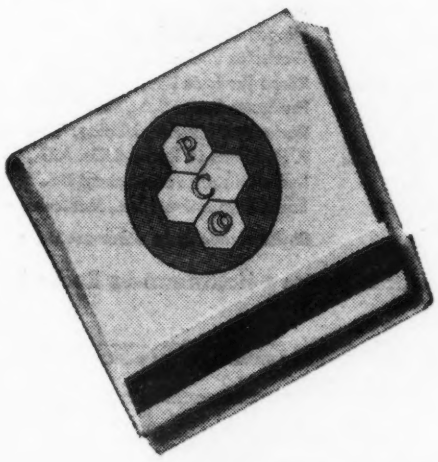

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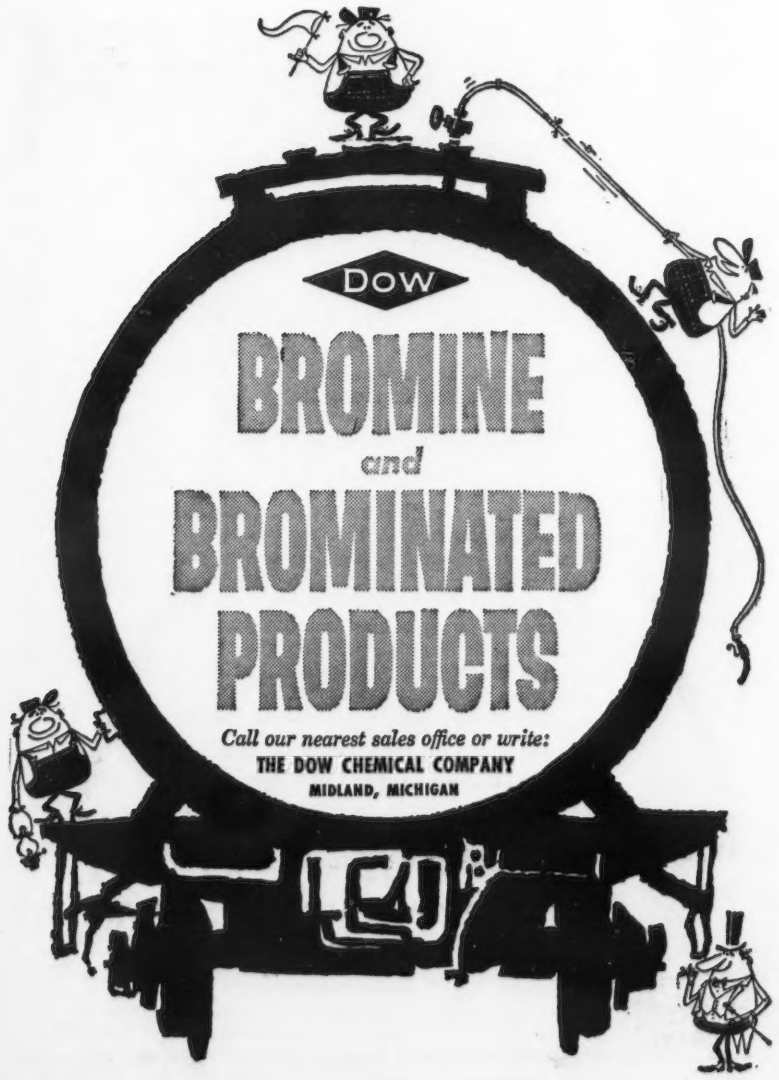

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Imports of vitamins have been increasing steadily over the long range so it's worth noting, perhaps, that the trend was reversed in several particulars in May. As trade statistics tabulated below reveal, no pyridoxine (B_6) was imported that month while ascorbic acid shipments dropped to 7,936 pounds, some 33,000 pounds below the April level. This last fact, of course, raises an interesting question: Have domestic makers turned the tables on the foreign competition by dropping the price of "C" to $7.35 a kilo—rock-bottom, some in the trade say—from the former $10 quote?

Thiamine imports rose in May, however, indicating that this is still a highly competitive market. But as Professor Gottfried Habeler might say: "What's wrong with that?"

The Harvard economist, in a special study of the causes and cures of inflation published by the American Enterprise Association, suggests that still freer trade and still stronger competition would be beneficial. He feels that the rise of foreign competition has "weakened and made obsolete" the theory that US business can profiteer from the use of so-called administered prices.

"Instead of pursuing a policy of harassing business leaders in the courts and before congressional committees for alleged profiteering and monopolistic practices," Prof. Habeler says, "it would be far better to subject them to stronger competition from abroad by reducing barriers to imports." This would do away with "expensive bureaucratic machinery, red tape and costly, endless litigation."

Lowering the tariff walls—or at least not raising them—has become something-like-a-policy of the present administration, which apparently believes that freer trade is an offensive weapon in the cold war and otherwise essential if we are to keep friendly nations, tied to us by treaty, happy. Just recently, the State department proposed to lower the duties on a long list of materials to members of GATT. Two of the chemicals on the list, with which we are here concerned, are tartaric acid and cream of tartar. Neither of these are manufactured domestically so the feeling is pretty general that the tariffs will be reduced, barring any unusually strong opposition from citric acid makers, the only people who could possibly be effected adversely by a cheaper tartaric acid.

Price news was lacking last week but several changes were made July 1. Advanced at that time were aspirin, salicylic acid and sodium hypophosphite. A week earlier, vitamin B_{12} prices were slashed and a new schedule, from $25 to $29 per gram lower than its predecessor, was set up. Behind the sizable reduction, it's understood, was an intensely competitive market.

Ascorbic Acid—There was a very sharp drop-off in imports in May. As opposed to April when 41,703 pounds of ascorbic were brought in and March's 46,185 pounds, shipments in May totaled a mere 7,936 pounds.

It's debatable but likely that a connection exists between the sudden, sharp decline in imports and the substantial price reductions set by US makers of the vitamin at the beginning of April.

It's also likely, considering that domestic output of ascorbic fell 65,000 pounds in April from the previous month, that the drop in imports reflected a general lack of strong buying interest. Usually, toward the end of Spring, requirements for bulk vitamins that get into pharmaceutical preparations start tapering off, and about the same time food users—notably canners of fruit juices—probably would have sufficient inventory of finished product to carry them through several weeks. But coming months will tell the story.

The 7,936 pounds of ascorbic acid imported in May was valued at $30,408, and dutied at $3,191. Suppliers were: Japan 4,409 pounds, valued at $11,839 and dutied at $1,243; New Zealand 2,204 pounds, valued at $14,819 and dutied at $1,555; and Canada 1,323 pounds, valued at $3,750 and dutied at $393.

Aspirin—New prices schedules, 1c. a pound higher than those previously quoted, were established July 1. Representative quotes: 20 mesh and 40 mesh crystalline aspirin and 80 mesh powder 56¼c. a pound in carload quantities of 250-lb. drums, 59½c. a pound for 1,000 pounds; 10 percent starch granulation, 12 to 50 mesh, white, 56¼c. a pound carloads (red and green 5c. a pound higher).

Last price advance was posted in 1957. Rising costs in the interim pressured the recent increases.

Announced in mid-June, the higher prices spurred buying during the remainder of the month. Not that it wasn't going great beforehand. Recently observed was that aspirin requirements in the US are growing at twice the rate of the population.

Folic Acid—Makers of folic acid as well as suppliers of multi-vitamin preparations anxiously await Food & Drug Administration's decision on this question: Does folic acid mask the symptoms of pernicious anemia? Such a charge has been made off-and-on for the past eight or ten years in the medical journals, reportedly, but in each instance it was hotly disputed by those of opposite persuasion.

Now, after almost a decade of charge and counter-charge, the case rests with FDA. Several courses of action are open to the agency. As trade people see it, FDA could very simply limit the daily dosage of folic acid—this obviously would be a very pleasant solution; otherwise, it could order discontinuance of the vitamin, perhaps even recall all products containing folic now resting on store shelves—an estimated $200 million worth. This, of course, would cause a serious hardship to drug store operators and suppliers of vitamin preparations, who undoubtedly have the sympathy of pesticide formulators who were caught with outsize stocks of

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1959
59.93	59.93*	60.25	60.25

* Revised.

For Current Prices see page 10

Drugs and Fine Chemical Imports: May

Imports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of April and May, 1960, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		May	April
Ascorbic acid	lbs.	7,936	41,073
Caffeine	lbs.	114,542	77,846
Camphor, crude	lbs.	0	0
Refined	lbs.	16,240	18,000
Synthetic	lbs.	134,700	80,700
Iodine, crude	lbs.	137,391	144,318
Menthol:			
Natural	lbs.	85,258	101,864
Synthetic	lbs.	8,178	22,487
Pyridoxine	lbs.	0	1,194
Quinidine and salts	ozs.	51,815	92,929
Quinine sulfate	ozs.	0	0
Saccharin	lbs.	37,717	12,806
Sodium alginate	lbs.	15,940	45,000
Tartaric acid	lbs.	232,831	32,861
Thiamin	lbs.	7,473	7,008
Theobromine	lbs.	11,322	1,653
Vitamins and vitasterols, n.e.c.	lbs.	26,427	54,763

heptachlor when FDA banned the use of that chemical a few months back.

As demand for folic acid is generally slow during the latter part of June and July, suppliers find it difficult to say just what effect the unsettled situation has had on sales. Next month, however, when demand revives prior to a fall inventory build-up of finished product, they'll be better able to tell what's up . . . or down.

Gelatin—Gelatin stocks at the end of May were 11,213,000 pounds, up from 10,814,000 on April 30. Accounting for this rise was an increase in production in face of a decline in shipments.

Production of gelatin in May, according to statistics just issued by the Census bureau, was 5,503,000 pounds, compared with 5,188,000 in April and 5,098,000 in May 1959. Of the total, 4,820,000 pounds were manufactured from hides while the remainder (683,000 pounds) was ossein-derived.

By type, output was, in thousands of pounds: edible 4,094; technical 226; pharmaceutical 273; and photographic 910.

Shipments of gelatin in May were 5,104,000 pounds, against 5,217,000 in April, and 5,041,000 in May 1959. Classified by type, shipments were, in thousands of pounds: edible 3,773; technical 193; pharmaceutical 355; and photographic 783.

Totaling 11,213,000 pounds, stocks at May's end represented, in thousands of pounds: edible, 5,447; technical 885; pharmaceutical 970; and photographic 3,881. A year earlier, stocks amounted to 13,097,000 pounds.

Menthol—Spot market for Brazilian menthol weakened recently with the lack of strong immediate demand and the desire on the part of certain dealers to move material. Shipping prices, however, remain strong so it's likely that the market will firm up again as fall—and pharmaceutical requirements—approaches.

Imports of natural menthol, at 101,864 pounds in April, dropped to 85,258 pounds in May. The entire quantity was valued at $544,134 and carried a duty of $29,814, the Census bureau reports.

Suppliers were: Brazil 79,118 pounds at $511,082; Argentina 2,600 pounds at $11,180; Taiwan 1,980 pounds at $14,461; and Japan 1,560 pounds at $16,411. As is immediately apparent, the material from Taiwan and Japan was priced higher than the South American.

Imports of synthetic menthol in May fell way below the volume of shipments in April (22,487 pounds) and March (22,475 pounds). This was due perhaps to the relatively small quantities of natural material available from Brazil early this year, a fact that found government authorities deluged with applications to import synthetic menthol from Europe.

Totaling 8,178 pounds, synthetic imports were valued at $44,220 and dutied at $2,828. This material came from France 5,525 pounds at $32,287; West Germany 1,330 pounds at $4,212; and Spain 1,323 pounds at $7,721.

Salicylic Acid—July 1, salicylic acid prices were boosted 1¼c. a pound across the board. New schedule ranges from 51¾c. a pound to 61¾c. a pound, depending upon quantity and packaging. Higher costs were cited.

Strychnine—Strictly an imported item, strychnine is adequately available, in routine demand.

May imports of strychnine (including the alkaloid, sulfate, and salts) amounted to 9,356 ounces, and were valued at $8,003 and dutied at $931. The April figures were: 10,400 ounces, valued at $7,951 and dutied at $1,037.

Of the total shipment in May, according to the Census bureau report, India

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

supplied 5,000 ounces, valued at $3,360; France 4,000 ounces, valued at $4,153; and West Germany 356 ounces, valued at $490.

Tartaric Acid—Imports of tartaric acid follow a rather erratic pattern. The March figure was 506,195 pounds; April's 32,861. May brought an increase once again, however, and a total of 282,831 pounds were imported from Spain, Italy, and France, the big three of the industry. This material was valued at $93,713 and carried a duty, as calculated by the Customs bureau, of $16,965.

Of the total, Spain shipped 220,000 pounds, valued at $73,661 and dutied at $13,199; Italy 45,194 pounds, valued at $14,212 and dutied at $2,709; and France 17,637 pounds, valued at $5,837 and dutied at $1,057.

Cream of tartar imports in May were 490,301 pounds, valued at $132,128 and dutied at $15,317. Shipping here were: United Kingdom 250,000 pounds, valued at $71,428; Italy 143,299 pounds, valued at $37,321; Spain 85,979 pounds, valued at $20,429; and West Germany 11,023 pounds, valued at $2,950.

Imports of argols in May totaled 110,230 pounds and were valued at $9,288. The raw material for tartaric acid and cream of tartar, argols are imported here for industrial usage reportedly.

Tariff reductions for both cream of tartar and tartaric acid were recently proposed by the State department, and barring unsurmountable opposition from domestic firms, these will be extended later this year or early next year to member nations of GATT.

How such a proposal sits with US firms is not yet known. For their part, importers of tartrates and their customers are in favor of the lower tariff wall. Not only will it afford both parties a considerable savings but it will also give importers a better chance to compete for markets now dominated by citric acid which were at one time sizable outlets for tartaric.

Those who object to the lower duties have the opportunity to state their cases at hearings currently being held by the Tariff Commission and the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

Thiamine—Vitamin imports in May were generally lower than April's volume. In fact, according to statistics just issued by the Census bureau, no pyridoxine (B_6) was brought in, and only 7,936 pounds of ascorbic acid (C) versus 41,703 pounds in April.

But bucking the trend, thiamine (B_1) imports rose. At 1,323 pounds in March, shipments climbed to 7,008 pounds in April and then to 7,473 pounds in May. This material was valued at $57,205 and carried a duty of $6,002.

Major supplier in May, as in April, was Japan (5,312 pounds, valued at $39,252 and dutied at $4,119). Denmark shipped the remainder.

Imports of vitamins and vitasterols not specifically classified by the Census bureau totaled 26,427 pounds in May—against 54,763 in April—and were valued at $118,531, and dutied at $12,429. In terms of volume, West Germany was the biggest of eight suppliers. Dollar-wise, the Netherlands had this distinction. Here is the roster:

West Germany 10,804 pounds, valued at $27,912; Denmark 5,070 pounds, valued at $12,168; France 4,449 pounds, valued at $11,227; Netherlands 4,117 pounds, valued at $39,879; Switzerland 1,462 pounds, valued at $20,905; United Kingdom 450

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pounds, valued at $5,614; India 10 pounds, valued at $155; and Japan 5 pounds, valued at $671.

Botanicals

Demand for botanicals generally is dull, halting price activity if only for the moment. Only change to be reported recently was a spot advance for agar agar, to $2.40-$2.60 a pound, which reflected the limited availability of crude material.

Arrivals of new crop imported as well as domestic botanicals is expected shortly. This may occasion some price fluctuation.

Imports detained by the Food & Drug Administration at the Port of New York during the two week period ended July 1 included 5 lots (103 bags) of karaya gum; 300 bags of kola nuts; 205 bags of orange peels; and 5 lots (343 cases) of papain.

Agar Agar—Dealers here report that the spot market is quite strong, principally because little material is being offered by the Japanese and Koreans and what is available is higher priced than formerly. European agar, a bit cheaper, is also on the short side, reportedly.

Listing on USP Kobe No. 1 strip is $2.40 to $2.60 a pound. The low of the range is long established, not so the high, which was reported a week ago.

Colchicum—A new product containing colchicine, which is botanically derived, has just been reported. Called "Col-Benemid," it combines the proven uricosuric action of "Benemid" (probenecid) with the suppressive effect of the traditional colchicine to provide optimal maintenance treatment of gout and gouty arthritis, the manufacturer says.

Colchicine, the use of which has been known for centuries, remains the drug of choice for treatment of acute attacks of gout. This therapy is purely empirical, however, since the mechanism for its dramatic relief is still unknown.

"Colbenemid" is sold by prescription only in bottles of 100 tablets (each tablet containing probenecid 0.5 gm., colchicine 0.5 mg.). List price is $11.50.

Obituaries

William H. Fee, engineer with Esso Standard Oil Company at its Bayway refinery in Linden, N. J., died July 6 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was eighty-three years old.

Edgar E. Levy, New York metropolitan sales manager for Plextone Corporation of America, paint manufacturers, died July 7 in Queens, N. Y. He was forty-two years old.

Mrs. Ellen Mahany Mittendorf, a director of A. Gross & Co., New York, died July 6 in Greenwich, Conn. She was seventy-eight years old.

E. Carver Smith, Richmond, Va., branch manager for Devoe & Raynolds Company, died June 21. Mr. Smith joined the company in December, 1936, and took over the Richmond branch when it was established in 1940.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Weakening in the citronella markets, firming in the lemongrass markets and spot reductions in Peruvian bois de rose and vanilla beans highlighted the essential oils last week. Peruvian bois de rose declined 5 cents per pound, Bourbon vanilla beans declined 50 cents per pound, Mexican cut vanilla beans declined 25 cents per pound, and Mexican whole vanilla beans declined $1 per pound. Lemon oil remains at its almost-unprecedented low, $1.25 to $1.50 per pound, with dealers hoping for gradual strengthening but certainly no miracles.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Bois de Rose, Peruvian, 5c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.
Mexican cuts, 25c. per lb.
Mexican wholes, $1 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1959
146.09	146.25	145.48	145.54

For Current Prices see page 10

The following information about black and white pepper is reprinted from a report prepared by one of the trading companies here in New York.

According to government figures, the total imports of black pepper during January-April, 1960, amounted to 9,132 tons. To this should be added carryover as of January 1, 1960, now estimated at 1,500 tons.

Official figures of May imports are not yet available, but these are estimated at about 5,000 or 6,000 tons, making the total available supply about 11,200 tons.

Official consumption figures are not available, but on the basis of annual United States imports of black pepper, it is generally estimated that consumption during January-March and August-December, is about 1,500 tons monthly and during April-July, 1,000 tons monthly or a total of about 16,000 tons give or take a few hundred tons.

Estimating, therefore, consumption during January-May at about 6,500 tons stocks in New York as of June 1, should have been about 4,700 tons.

However, the report estimates stocks in the hands of New York long interests and the Singapore Syndicate, all firmly held, at 2,500 tons, at least 300 tons held against Exchange contracts and the floating spot supply below 1,000 tons.

The difference of 900 to 1,200 tons must, therefore, be in grinders inventories and/or have disappeared in the pipe lines.

Be that as it may, is would appear certain that since May 1, we have been eating into stocks and will probably continue to do so for several months.

April shipments from Singapore, some of which will arrive in June, amounted to 285 tons, and although May shipments are not available, we doubt whether they will exceed 300 tons.

May shipments from India to the United States only amounted to 85 tons. Forward shipment commitments from primary markets are currently small and as New York dealers on balance are definitely not short, it can be readily calculated from the foregoing that forward delivery purchases by grinders could hardly exceed 1,000 tons.

The following facts, statistics, and speculations about the toilet goods industries during the sixties might interest the readers. They were presented before the Toilet Goods Association's 25th annual convention held recently in Poland Springs, Maine. They were part of a talk delivered by William L. Fort, manager of drug-toiletry sales and promotion for Life magazine.

The expected increase in births by 1970 will mean a lot more talcum powder sales for toddlers, but represents another opportunity as well. Maternity morale can get a tremendous boot from exotic make-up, a new hair-do and spirit-lifting perfume.

As the teen-age population expands, so will the food business. Teen-agers need on the average, 20 percent more calories than adults—and they seldom stop at the subsistence level.

With teen-agers being more style-conscious than ever before this population boom bodes well for the cosmetic sales in the sixties. Their interest in, and use of make-up seems to be starting at an earlier age as well.

We'll have a lot more older people in the sixties: by 1970 approximately 9 percent of the population—about 8 million men and 11 million women—will be sixty-five years old or older. And while their market may be older, you can be sure they want to look younger. They'll be counting on such things as toilet goods to create the illusion.

Also upcoming are important changes in the kind of work people do. By 1970, for here the first time in US history, more than half of all workers will be freed from manual labor: 40 percent of these will be in white-collar jobs. And of all those who have white-collar jobs, two-thirds will be managers, officials or proprietors, at the upper level of the white-collar class.

This switch to white collar jobs will put greater emphasis on male grooming and should represent a potential increase in toiletries sales to them.

The coming ten years will see more men and women using deodorants in various forms and these new products will be far more effective than anything on the market today.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ended July 1, 1960

Black pepper, 37 bags.
Cassia, 6 lots, 1,133 bales.
Coriander seed, 300 bags.
Fennel seed, 85 bags.
Mace, 3 lots, 22 cases.
Nutmegs, 3 lots, 275 bags.
Oregano leaves, 133 bags.
Sage leaves, 146 bags.

Essential Oils

Bergamot—Natural material in cans continues to sell for around $11 per pound.

The following information, from published sources might be of interest to bergamot users. It seems that bergamot was a favorite beauty aid to women in the late 18th century. The lovely ladies that surrounded Louis XVI and Marie Antionette powdered their hair with a mixture of plaster of Paris and starch perfumed with bergamot and jasmine.

No one is quite sure exactly when bergamot was first used, but it is generally agreed upon that planting and cultivation of the bergamot in Calabria was started around the early 18th century. By 1725 its use was well established in Florence.

The tree grows only on a narrow coastal strip in Calabria on the southwestern tip of the Italian peninsula.

The tree which is considered the most delicate of all citrus plants, demands special soil and weather conditions. A harsh climate will damage the tree, the ideal temperatures ranging between 2 and 37 degrees centigrade.

Bois de Rose—Now that the distillation season is well underway, both the Brazilian and the Peruvian material are weaker. Brazilian remains at its previous spot level, $2.10 per pound while Peruvian declined 5c. per pound. It was quoted at $1.75 per pound whereas now it is $1.70 per pound.

It is well-known that the producing season for the bois de rose is geared primarily to the rainy seasons in South America. When the rivers are high, the trees are floated down to the distilleries. During the dry season, there is not enough water in the rivers and streams to float the bois de rose logs.

Citronella—Stories are freely circulating that both the Formosa and the Ceylon citronellas are weakening. The few spot price reductions that were reported did not serve to alter the OPD levels: Ceylon $1.10 per pound and Formosa, 85c. per pound.

Shipment prices, however, indicate that within a week or so, spot prices will be lowered.

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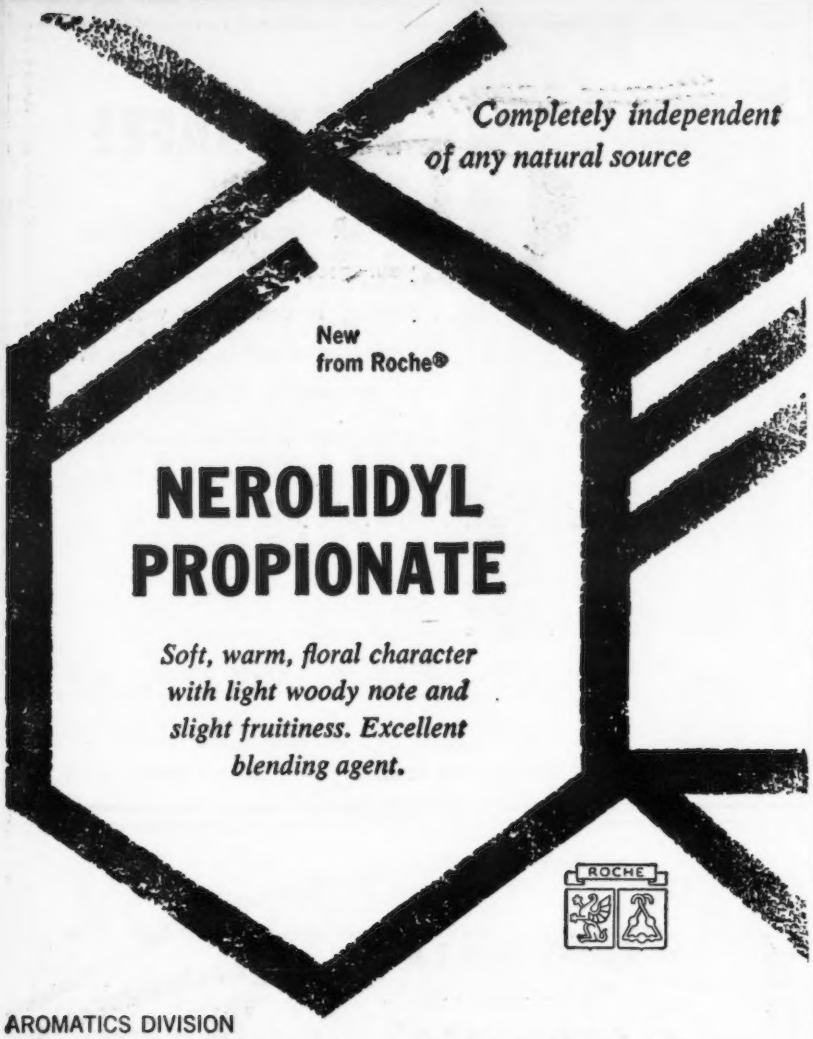

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Essential Oils

Grapefruit—Material continues to be scarce and firm. The low remains at $3.25 per pound.

Lemon Oil—Material continues to range in price between $1.25 per pound and $1.50 per pound. The consensus of the dealers seems to be that the price will not go lower and that it will rise gradually during the coming months.

Few people, however, say they think it will ever climb to its high of a few years ago. As recently as 1956, material was selling for $6 per pound. In 1954, it was $7.25 per pound.

These highs, the general belief is, will not be reached again unless there is extensive crop damage by freezing weather.

Lemongrass—The market remains firm with some unofficial reports of higher prices. Spot quotations, however, remain at their previous level, $2 per pound.

Lime—Material remains at the level it fell to two weeks ago, $5.85 per pound. A number of price lists quote a higher figure, but substantial quantities of material are available at this level.

Orange—Material continues to move in good supply. No price changes are noted.

As far as oranges from Florida are concerned, there is a great variety of types. These differences are due to the fact that there are many different types of climate and soil in Florida.

The Parson Brown orange, for example, matures earlier in the Hammock sections of north-central Florida than it does in the areas farther south.

The Vanencia variety, though, is not popular in the north because it ripens late, thereby making it susceptible to frosts.

During the last 40 years, however, there has been a big effort to standardize the Florida orange and, consequently, the Florida orange oil.

Sandalwood — Informed news sources here report that the market is quiet now; that there are few offerings from the producing areas. The market is expected to pick up once th auctions begin. They are scheduled to be getting underway this week or the next, dealers report.

Once the material goes on sale in Mysore, and a price is established, interest will pick up and sales begin. Right now, at $19 per pound, sandalwood is as high as it has been during the past eight years, according to the OPD, 1960 Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue. In 1955, the price was up to $19 per pound, but in every other year, it has not gotten higher than $17.25 per pound.

Naturally dealers assume and hope that the auctions will not only bring plentiful supplies, but lower prices.

It is a well-known fact that all sandalwood trees in Mysore belong to the government. The forests were taken over by the government years ago in order to save this valuable resource from exploitation by a reckfiless few. The country depends upon revenue from the sandalwood and its oil and would be in bad shape if any thing ever happended to the forests.

Besides supplying markets throughout the world with sandalwood oil for such uses as giving a characteristic heaviness or oriental scent to perfumes, the Mysore forests produce:

- Wood for carving.
- Powder which is used in religious rites.
- Wood to burn as incense.

Thyme—Red material in cans and drums continues to sell around the $1.80 per pound mark. White material remains at $2.10 per pound and technical material is at 40 cents per pound.

It is interesting to note that the thyme oils that come from Morocco and Spain are, when distilled, yellowish red or deep red.

In order to get a white thyme oil, it must be redistilled or rectified. It is, of course, this extra process which causes the white to be a bit more expensive than the red material.

Once the oil is redistilled and turns white, the process is not necessarily finished. If the redistilled white oil is stored for a very long time, it will revert to its former red color.

The plant, thyme, is native to the Mediterranean countries and grows abundantly on the dry mountain slopes in the south of France, the southeastern provinces of Spain, in Algeria and in Morocco.

The cultivated type of thyme grows in gardens in the United States as well as in Europe.

Dried leaves of thyme are a good seasoning for clam chowder, clam juice, meat, fish, sauces, chipped beef and fricassees.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ethyl Vanillin—There is still no word on the frozen dessert labeling ruling, according to reports from Washington.

During this so-called waiting period, ethyl vanillin prices remain at their previous levels: 500 pound lots or over, $6.75 per pound; 200 pound lots or over, $7 per pound, and 100 pound lots and smaller $7.30 to $7.40 per pound.

Vanillin—These prices also have not shown any change. They are: 1,000 pound lots, $3 per pound; 500 pound lots, $3.10 per pound, and 100 pound lots, $3.25 to $3.35 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Material from Batavia and Korintje is firmer, it was said. Material from Saigon also is tighter on spot. New shipments are not expected to arrive until mid-September.

Cloves—At source, Zanzibar material is said to be firmer, but on spot, due to lack of interest, it remains unchanged.

Ginger—A good deal of movement is reported with the material from Jamaica. Africa is high-priced because it is scarce, but split material from Nigeria is reported to be available at reasonable prices.

Paprika—Material on spot from Spain is said to be limited.

Pepper—Both black and white peppers remained at their previous levels. The markets are said to be firm.

Vanilla Beans — Continuing on their downward trend, vanilla beans were reduced in price last week.

Bourbon material was reduced from $12.25 per pound to $11.75 per pound, Mexican cut material was reduced from $12.25 per pound to $11.75 per pound and Mexican whole material was reduced from $12.50 per pound to $12.25 per pound.

Bids Wanted

Insecticide, aerosol, 25,008 ea. Bid IFB SFX-023430-60, July 26. Business Service Center, General Services Administration, Region 9, 49 Fourth St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

Caustic Soda, Commercial, 480,000 lbs. Bid IFB 174-182-60, July 13. Naval Propellant Plant, Indian Head, Md.

Insecticide, lindane, packed in 25 lb. drums. Stk. No. 6840-242-4219. Bid IFB N140-908-60B, July 13. US Navy Purchasing Office, Third Ave., and 29th St., Brookiyn 32, N. Y.

Cleaning Chemicals, Deodorants, Insecticides and Repellents, definite amounts, T/C period August 1 thru April 15, 1961. Bid IFB SFX-20919-60, July 27. Business Service Center, General Services Administration, Region 9, 49 Fourth St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

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Coatings Materials

The half billion dollar mark for total sales of paint, varnish and lacquer was topped at the end of May, thus moving steadily onward toward the 3 billion dollar goal. Last year at this time the January to May total was $734,400,000. This year the total sales for the same period is $502,200,000. Should this trend continue, the outlook for sales in '60 will not be as favorable as it was earlier in the year.

May's totals as reported by the Census Bureau, do not lend weight to the optimists. Sales of paints during May were almost $5 million less than sales for April. Trade sales in May skidded $7.7 million from the $113 million level set in April. Industrial sales however, gained by $2.1 million, thus partially offsetting the loses in other areas.

Production during May was up 1.8 million gallons to 61.3 million gallons but below the output for May of last year when 64.4 gallons were produced. Gains in production were uniformly distributed over all categories. (See table below for details).

Demand for prime pigments is reported to be moving along at a brisk pace. Prices are holding firmly to their old listings. Supplies are said to be freely available.

A major producer has announced the development of a new resin. The product is a plasticized dispersion of a high viscosity polyvinyl butyral resin. The producer states that the new resin is potentially useful where a low tack, abrasion resistant, high strength film with high adhesion is a requirement. It can also be combined with water soluble or water dispersible thermosetting resins.

Against very little buying interest, market for casein is reported to be quiet. Listings for most sources of casein held at their week-old listings. Argentine quotations, as well as Polish, and New Zealand remained unchanged. Spot prices for Australian are reported to be in the range of 22½ to 23 cents per pound. Listings for Australian casein for November arrival is 1⅜ cents higher than the spot price.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1959
103.15	103.14	103.03	103.05

For Current Prices see Page 10

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste and Powder—Prices are reported to be holding at their longstanding levels. Demand, off from its earlier brisk pace, is termed routine. Supplies are said to be fully available.

Antimony Dioxide—Custom's reports that during May a total of 383,750 pounds of antimony dioxide was imported to the US. The inshipments were valued at $78,032. The UK shipped the largest amount: 373,750 pounds, valued at $75,814. Belgium supplied the remaining 10,080 pounds.

Blue Pigments—Inshipments of blue pigments and iron blues during the month of May, as reported by Custom's, were 32,119 pounds. Value was set at $12,817.

Dry Colors—Market conditions are considered favorable as painting activities are at its peak. Listings are unchanged, supplies adequate.

Ultramarine Blues—Imports of washable ultramarine blues totaled 210.042 pounds during May. Value of imports as determined by Custom's was $34,690. The UK supplied 91,542 pounds and West Germany 118,500 pounds.

Zinc Oxide—Imports of zinc oxide for the month of May totaled 1,743,518 pounds. Custom's set the value of inshipments at $175,989. The UK again led the list with 744,000 pounds, Mexico followed with 317,000 pounds, and the Netherlands was third with 300,000 pounds. France supplied 261,518 pounds, and Canada 91,000 pounds.

Lacquer Materials

The US Tariff Commission released a report giving preliminary statistics on domestic production and sales of plasticizer chemicals in 1959. The report, second in a series on production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals and chemical products in 1959, gives preliminary statistics for the various groups of plasticizers.

According to the report, the US output of all plasticizers in 1959 amounted to 524 million pounds—an all-time high—and was 25.4 percent greater than the 418 million pounds reported in 1958. Sales of the plasticizers covered in the report amounted to 462 million pounds, valued at $138 million, in 1959, compared with 356 million pounds, valued at $111 million, in 1958.

Production of cyclic plasticizers, which consisted chiefly of phthalic anhydride and phosphoric acid esters and complex polymeric-type materials, amounted to 396 million pounds in 1959, compared with 312 million pounds in 1958. Sales of these plasticizers amounted to 355 million pounds, valued at $97 million, in 1959, compared with 265 million pounds, valued at $76 million, in 1958.

Production of acyclic plasticizers in 1959 amounted to 128 million pounds, or 20.8 percent more than the 106 million pounds reported for 1958. Sales of these plasticizers in 1959 amounted to 107 million pounds, valued at $41 million, compared with 91 million pounds, valued at $35 million, in 1958. The principal products included in the acyclic class are esters of adipic, abelaic, oleic, phosphoric, sebacic, and stearic acids, and complex polymeric-type plasticizers.

Cellulose Butyrate/ Acetate — Tooling along at a steady rate are prices and market conditions for this lacquer material. Prices are unchanged from their longstanding levels, while supplies remain adequate.

Nitrocellulose—Demand has been steady but routine over the past four or five months. Prices hold at their old listings. Supplies are unchanged.

Plasticizers—The supply situation for the phthalates continues unchanged. Cutbacks in cokeoven production indicate continued tightness in the supplies of naphthalene. This in turn should tighten phthalic supplies, with the end result a shortage in the phthalate plasticizers. Prices are reported to be firm at their new listings, business is reported to be still on an allocation basis.

Synthetic Resins

A major resin producer has announced the development of a new resin. The product is a plasticized dispersion of a high viscosity polyvinyl butyral resin. The producer states that the new resin is potentially useful where a low tack, abrasion resistant, high strength film with high adhesion is a requirement. It can also be combined with water soluble or water dispersible thermosetting reins.

Suggested areas of application include aqueous-based baking primers, decorative and protective coatings for metal, wood, glass, and other materials. In addition, the resin may find applications in

Coatings Shipments Output: May

	Factory Shipments Dollars		Reported productions Gallons*	
	April	May	April	May
Trade sales	$113,400,000	$105,700,000	32,100,000	32,900,000
Industrial sales, total	64,900,000	68,000,000	27,400,000	28,400,000
Paint and varnish	48,300,000	50,800,000	20,400,000	21,100,000
Lacquer	16,600,000	17,200,000	7,000,000	7,300,000
Overall totals	178,300,000	173,700,000	59,500,000	61,300,000

Totals sales, Jan.-May: $502,200,000.

[1] Estimated total production. About 2 percent of this total was imputed for companies that reported only dollar sales.

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Coatings Materials

textile finishing, as a binder for non-woven fabrics, and greaseproof or washable coatings for paper and textiles.

Upon drying at elevated temperatures, the new resin is reported to be capable of producing thermoplastic films which provide high adhesion to porous and non-porous surfaces. Films of the resin are said to be strippable, non-tacky, continuous and water resistant if dried at room temperature. The plasticizer used in the resin is non-migratory and gives the film good heat and color stability. Tensile strength of this dried film is reported to be twice that of the producer's standard product.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Market for casein is reported to be very quiet, with prices generally holding at their week-old listings. Buying interest was slight. The closing of the mills for vacations, and the signing of the casein import duty bill is felt to be the two reasons for the lessened interest.

Argentine held closely to its 20¾ to 21 cents per pound listing. Polish followed in Argentine's shadow, moving at 20½ to 20¾ cents per pound. On the basis of immediate delivery, Australian is reported to be around 22½ to 23 cents per pound. While the price for later arrivals is said to be in the range of 22¼ cents per pound.

Gelatin—The Bureau of Census reports that for the month of May production of gelatin reached 5,503,000 pounds. This is somewhat higher than the one reported for the month of April. April's production was 5,188,000 pounds. For May of last year, production totaled 5,098,000 pounds.

Shipments of gelatin totaled 5,104,000 pounds during May. In April 5,217,000 pounds were shipped. During May of last year, 5,041,000 pounds were shipped.

Stocks at the end of May totaled 11,213,000 pounds, while at the end of April stocks at hand totaled 10,814,000 pounds. For the month of May last year stocks totaled 13,097,000 pounds.

Asbestos—World production of asbestos was 10 percent higher in 1959 than in 1958. Production in Canada increased 13.5 percent and estimates for Russian and Chinese production reveal increases of 9 and 33 percent respectively. Production in the US increased 3 percent over 1958, according to reports by producers to the bureau of Mines, US Department of the Interior. Domestic sources supplied 6 percent of the US requirements of asbestos.

Production in Arizona was limited to short fibers as no government purchase program was in affect in 1959. Imports of low-iron chrysotile from Southern Rhodesia declined but imports from British Columbia increased in 1959.

US output inched slowly upward in the three-year period 1956-59. In 1956 production was 41,312 short tons. In 1957, 43,653 short tons were produced. In 1958, 43,979 short tons were turned out, while in 1959, 45,325 short tons were produced. During the same period, imports of unmanufactured asbestos also increased. In 1956, in shipments were 689,910 short tons, while in 1959 imports totaled 713,047 short tons.

Gypsum—The domestic output of crude gypsum during the first quarter of 1960 as reported by the Bureau of Mines, totaled 2,145,269 short tons, or 8 percent below the tonnage reported for the corresponding period of 1959. Calcined gypsum increased sligthly, but imports increased 38 percent during the same quarter.

Uncalcined gypsum products sales declined 7 percent from the preceding first quarter, with Portland cement recarder representing the greatest decrease. Industrial plasters increased 8 percent while building plasters, in the overall uses, were off 5 percent. There were gains in all categories of industrial plasters, but declines were reported for base-coat, gaging and moulding, prepared finishes, and Keene's cement plasters.

Sales of gypsum board products totaled 1.8 billion square feet, down 5 percent from the first quarter.

Animal Glue—Total production of glue during the month of May was 9,182,000 pounds. This was higher than the previous month's output but lower than the production figure reported for the same month last year. April saw 8,721,000 pounds produced, while in May, 1959, 9,285,000 pounds were produced.

Shipments of glue during May were estimated at 7,812,000 pounds. This was lower than the total shipments for April and May of last year. Shipments during April totaled 8,296,000 pounds, with the

—Continued on page 66

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Active trading in soybean oil for export was feature of the edible oil market last week. The sale of 43,000 tons to Spain was consummated for July-August shipment. More export business was pending, which kept the market in a firm position. Other edible oils were quiet and steady, except cottonseed oil which was slightly lower. Peanut oil was scarce and higher, advancing ¼ cent. Crude coconut oil developed a steadier tone late in the period and shipments to the Pacific coast were raised ½ cent. The New York market was quiet and more or less nominal. Copra market closed firmer.

Tallow and greases remained unchanged and steady, despite light trading. All grades were unchanged, except choice white grease, which was higher because of the stronger lard market. Trading in tallow and greases was restricted to domestic delivery, with export business reported slow.

Higher cost of Indian castor oil and lack of offers from Brazil, further strengthened imported oil. No. 1 Brazilian was boosted ½ cent in most quarters and moderate sales were reported at the advance. Linseed oil continued steady and was not affected by the further drop of flaxseed. Tung oil also was firm. Limited stocks of spot were in firm hands and light trading took place at prevailing prices.

Demand for oilmeals was reported slow. This unsettled linseed and soybean meals. The former declined 50 cents per ton and soybean, $1.50. The small supply of cottonseed and peanut meals caused the market to advance $1 and $2 per ton, with sales chiefly for small lots.

Price Trends

Advanced

Castor oil, No. 1, Braz., ½c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Grease, choice white, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 2/5c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $1 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, 50c. per ton.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 10, 1959
112.51	112.51	112.40	114.82

For Current Prices see Page 10

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Imported oil was stronger and No. 1 Brazilian was advanced to 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, reflecting the higher cost of Indian oil and scarcity of Brazilian. Sales were reported at this level. Deliveries against contracts continued in active request. Domestic grades were held at unchanged levels. Imports totaled 2,583 tons of Indian oil at New York last week for delivery against former contracts.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	385,500	5,166,000
Previous week	311,250	1,954,000
Corresponding week, 1959		1,912,000
Total this year	3,177,450	50,084,000
Corresponding period, 1959	15,572,950	44,252,000

Coconut—Crude closed steadier and prices advanced ½c. July-August shipment was higher at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. The New York market was quiet and nominal at 15⅛c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery.

Corn — Crude was quiet and steadier. Tankcars were 11¾c. bid and 11⅞c. asked per pound, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was unchanged at 15.48c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures backed and filled, closing slightly lower last week on the New York Produce Exchange. Trading lacked snap. Trade interests continued to absorb the bulk of liquidation in the July delivery and sold September. Commission houses did the the reverse. July tenders increased 22 contracts bringing the total to 57 to date. Weather conditions in the cotton belt were reported favorable. Cash oil was slightly easy with crude oil. Refined salad was lower at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Sales of crude were reported at 10¼c. per pound, tankcars, in the Valley. Oil was quoted at 10⅜c., southeast and 9¾c., Lubbock and Waco.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, July 8, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
July	161	11.63	11.41	11.50S
Sept.	167	11.80	11.61	11.69S
Oct.	37	11.75	11.56	11.65S
Dec.	34	11.69	11.50	11.55@11.57
March	22	11.78	11.59	11.64S
May	3	11.65	11.62	11.62@11.66

Total sales and switches, 424 contracts.

Linseed—Deliveries against existing contracts continued to move in good volume. New business also improved for prompt needs. Raw oil was held at 13.20c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, July-September delivery and 14.30c., tankcars, New York basis.

The Argentine Crushers Federation has asked the Ministry of Economy to scrap plans that would allow exports of 200,000 tons of flaxseed. Late officials reports stated the ban on flaxseed exports has been partially lifted and the 20 percent retention tax on edible oils cancelled. The new decree will be released this week.

Oiticica — Market was unchanged and steady. Trading was quiet. Tankcars were quoted at 14c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 16c. to 16½c. per pound spot, as to quantity.

Olive—This market was quiet on spot and for shipment from primary sources. Oil on spot was quoted at $2.30 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quantity. Spanish oil for shipment was held at $56 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports for prompt shipment. Tunisian and Greek oils were from $5 to $8 higher than the Spanish market.

Palm—Buying continued restricted to actual needs. Drums were unchanged at 13.90c. to 14.90c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Tankcars were quoted at 11½c., same basis.

Peanut—Offers of crude were scarce. Sales took place at 16½c. for tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was higher at 19¾c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Firm tone featured this market because of active export business. Spain was reported to have bought 43,000 tons of soybean oil for July-August shipment. Israel purchased 1,100 tons for late July shipment. Crude was quoted at 9c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted for July-August shipment, with bids ⅛c. less. Refined salad was higher and quoted at 11.10c., tankcars, New York basis.

Tung—Trading was moderate and took place at 23¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery. Offers were light and closely held. Drums were maintained at 24¾c. to 25½c. per pound, spot, according to quantity. Domestic oil was steady at 22½c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market was steadier, advancing ½c. Stocks on spot were quoted at 56½c. to 61½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Copra—Trading was reported fair. Shipments were steady with sales at $175 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, July delivery.

Flaxseed — Modest flurry of to-arrive flaxseed bookings occurred ahead of additional 15c. decline in bids but volume was not impressive. Demand for old crop supplies dwindled and fair volume of business was accomplished for August-September arrival. Old-crop flaxseed in the spot market and for July arrival was at $2.87 a bushel. New crop progress was described as good to excellent, many early-seeded fields in the bloom stage. Argentina's 1959-60 production has been revised upward to 32.5 million bushels,

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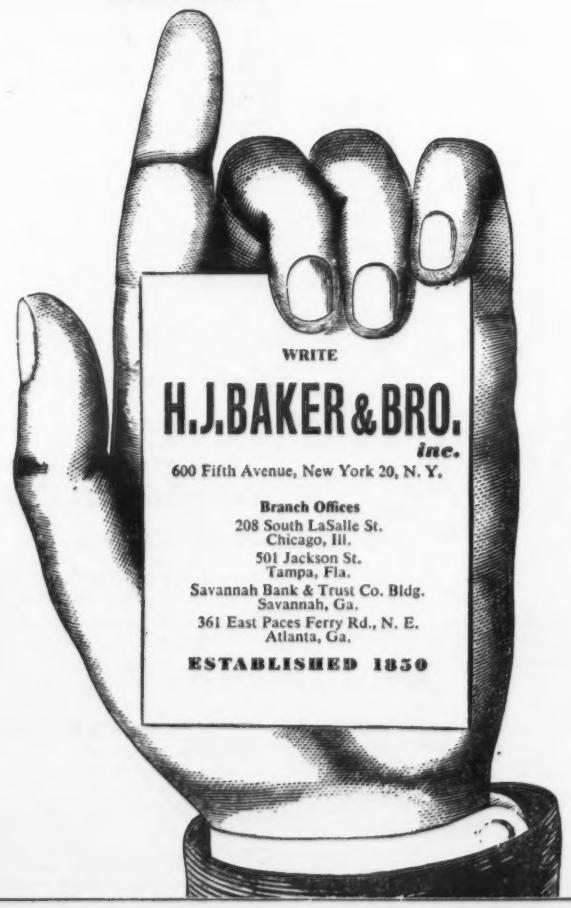

Oils, Fats and Waxes

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Fats and Greases

Greases—This market remained steady, despite spotty trading. Choice white was firmer with lard and advanced ¼c., while yellow grease was unchanged. Choice was raised to 6⅞c. to 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and yellow grease was unchanged at 5⅛c. to 5¼c., same basis.

Lard—Market was stronger with higher hogs. Trading was active. Cash lard was advanced to 10.575c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Trading was light and spotty. Market was unchanged and steady. Bleachable fancy sales ranged from 5¾c. to 5⅞c. per pound, tankcars delivered, as to buyer. Prime was quoted at 5⅜c. to 5½c., tankcars, delivered; special, 5¼c. to 5⅜c.; guaranteed fancy, 6⅛c. to 6¼c. and No. 1, 5⅛c. to 5¼c., same basis. Export business was reported slow. Guaranteed fancy was well held at 6½c., bulk, f.o.b. and 1c. more for drums.

Fish Oils

Cod—Consumer interest was fairly active. Market was unchanged and steady. Offers for shipment were light and ranged from 7¼c. to 7⅜c. per pound, bulk, Gloucester, Mass., with trading thereat. Production for the new season has not begun in Newfoundland as yet.

Menhaden—Trading in crude menhaden was limited to actual needs. Tankcars were unchanged and held at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. works. Fishing continued to improve in the Gulf, but was still light in Northern waters. Refined was quiet and unchanged. Light pressed oil was quoted at 9½c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Stocks of meal were limited and sales of small lots took place at $1 per ton higher. Meal, 41 percent, was quoted at $58 per ton, sacked, Memphis, and $68 in the Georgia and Carolina area.

Linseed Meal—Quietness persisted in this market, formula feed manufacturers holding purchases to nearby requirements. Prices declined 50c. a ton in the face of sharply reduced production, several plants shut down. Supplies were scarce for spot shipment, one large crusher sold out for a week or ten days ahead while others could offer only small amounts. Demand, however, was no more than re-sellers could readily handle. Extracted meal, 34 percent, was quoted at $52.50 to $53 per ton carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for July delivery. Old process expeller meal was steady at $60.50, July-September.

Peanut Meal—The small supply of peanut meal continues to be sold about as fast as produced, chiefly to the local trade and some export business. Prices were firmer for 45 percent meal at $56.50 per ton, sacked for old process meal and $51.50 for solvent.

Soybean Meal—Demand was disappointing in this market and trend turned to softness. Unrestricted meal fell $1.50. Feed business was described as good in most areas and crushers hoped for upsurge in replenishment buying. Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, was $51 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Spotty demand continued for vegetable waxes last week. Carnauba grades were unchanged and steady, despite light demand. Reports from Brazil stated that a government order has been signed placing carnauba wax under price support at current floor prices, effective immediately. No. 3 Ceara crude on spot ranged from 72c. to 73c. per pound, as to quantity and Parnahyba crude 1c. to 2c. more. No. 1 Ceara yellow was unchanged at $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, spot, and Parnahyba, $1.05 to $1.07, same basis.

Fair volume of business was indicated in crude candelilla wax on the basis of 59c. to 61c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity. Supply situation on spot is still tight and imports were readily absorbed. Last week 625 bags arrived at New York and delivered against orders.

Oils and Fats: May

Following statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Census covering oils and fats production, consumption and factory and warehouse stocks in May, 1960 (in millions of pounds).

	Cottonseed Oil	Soybean Oil	Corn Oil	Peanut Oil	Lard	Edible Tallow
Production:						
Crude oils	86.7	363.9	29.0	[1]8.1	[1]203.0	28.8
Refined oils (once-refined)[2]	106.6	280.9	21.1	6.0	xxx	xxx
Consumption in refining[2]	114.8	293.3	23.6	6.2	xxx	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products, total[3]	103.6	275.5	22.4	3.6	49.3	26.3
Consumption in edible products, total	103.2	255.9	22.3	3.3	48.0	25.3
Stocks, end of month, total[3]	446.9	564.1	39.1	9.8	149.8	23.1
Crude oils	87.5	311.4	23.2	5.4	xxx	xxx
Refined oils	359.4	252.7	15.9	4.4	xxx	xxx

[r] Revised. Note: Total consumption of oils in each product may exceed sum of detail since only major edible oils are shown separately.
D—Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
[1] Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture. Lard production represents quantities rendered.
[2] Production of refined oils covers only once-refined oil. Degummed soybean oil is reported as crude oil.
[3] Includes hydrogenated fats (vegetable and animal) and other fats and oils "in process" (e.g. refined cottonseed includes stocks of stearin).

	Coconut Oil	Linseed Oil	Inedible Tallow & Grease	Tall Oil	Vegetable Foots
Production:					
Crude	43.7	[1]21.7	[2]253.7	69.6	21.7
Refined (once-refined)[3]	38.8	(NA)	xxx	[9]9.6	xxx
Consumed in refining[3]	42.0	10.8	xxx	[9](D)	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products, total[4]	[5]57.9	34.0	153.9	63.7	10.1
Consumption in inedible products, total	42.1	34.0	153.9	63.7	10.1
Stocks[4]	[9]315.4	123.9	292.8	152.4	55.4
Crude oils	[9]300.7	[6]687.5	xxx	139.4	xxx
Refined oils	[9]14.7	[7]36.4	xxx	13.0	xxx

D—Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
NA—Not available.
[1] Raw linseed oil only.
[2] Quantities rendered.
[3] Production of refined covers only once-refined oils.
[4] Includes hydrogenated fats (vegetable and animal) and other fats and oils "in process." Stocks of palm, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis; and do not include stockpile of strategic oils.
[5] Includes following amounts consumed as crude in May and April respectively: 18.0 and 16.0.
[6] Includes raw and boiled linseed oil.
[7] Includes linseed oil other than raw and boiled.
[8] The use of whole or crude tall oil in the distillation or fractionation process is reported as consumed in "Fatty Acids"; the use in the acid refining process is reported as consumed in "Refining." The production of refined tall oil includes the output of acid refined tall oil and distilled tall oil (containing less than 90% free fatty acids not including rosin acids).
[9] Includes General Services Administration stocks which are no longer required for the strategic stockpile. Months prior to April, 1960, stocks were on a commercial basis only.

	Castor Oil	Tung Oil	Palm Oil	Palm Kernel Oil	Fish Oil Incl. Mammal Oil Other Than Sperm	Sperm Oil
Production:						
Crude	(T)	(D)	xxx	...	[1]8.1	[1] ..
Refined (once-refined)[2]	[2]xx	xxx	xxx	3.3	xxx	xxx
Consumed in refining[2]	xxx	xxx	xxx	3.7	xxx	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products, total[3]	16.2	3.2	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.9
Consumption in edible products	(D)	...	(D)	(D)	...	...
Consumption in inedible products	(D)	3.2	(D)	(D)	4.1	3.9
Stocks (crude and refined)[3]	20.6	53.7	10.9	8.8	47.7	34.4

D—Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
[1] Source: Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Dept. of Interior.
[2] Production of refined, covers once-refined oils.
[3] Includes hydrogenated fats and other fats and oils "in process." Stocks of palm, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial basis; and do not include stockpile of strategic oils.

Jobs & People

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.—**Donald Hoskins** has been appointed supervisor of the Seattle, Wash., branch, and **Richard Blomquist** supervisor at St. Louis, Mo.

American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York—**J. J. Repko** has been named production superintendent for fertilizers and chemicals at the Buffalo, N. Y. plant.

Borden Chemical Company, New York, a division of Borden Company—**Carl E. Drugge** has been named works manager of the company's Compton, Calif., plant.

General Aniline & Film Corporation's dyestuff and chemical division, New York—**Earl R. Wilbur** has been transferred from the New England branch to the New York-Philadelphia branch.

Koppers Tar Products, a division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**F. G. Owen, jr.**, has been named manager of creosote sales, replacing **R. O. Hawes**, who is leaving Koppers to become general manager of the American Wood Preservers Institute, Chicago.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Dr. Rudolph L. Heider** has been appointed an associate in the development department of Monsanto's plastics division in Springfield, Mass. He was previously assistant director of research for the division.

Benjamin Moore & Co., New York—**Roger H. Higgons** has been elevated to assistant to the technical director. **Ralph W. Lettieri** replaces him as chief chemist in charge of development and control divisions. **William J. Fritz, jr.**, has been transferred from the New York office to St. Louis, Mo., as assistant financial manager of that branch.

Oronite Chemical Company, San Francisco, Calif.—**David M. Saenger** has been named senior technical sales representative for the recently-created petroleum and rubber chemicals division.

Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif.—**Dr. R. D. Mullineaux** and **Dr. D. O. Schissler** have been named supervisors of research.

Shell Oil Company, New York—**William F. Kenney**, Shell's vice-president and general counsel, has been elected chairman of the committee of public affairs of the American Petroleum Institute.

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia—**Casimir Janicki**, an analytical chemist in SK&F's research and development laboratories, has received a Karr Fellowship of $2,500 and tuition and fees for one year's doctoral studies in analytical chemistry. **Richard Sauers**, a technician, has received a $1,000 grant plus a year's tuition.

Tamms Industries Company, Chicago—**Kenneth J. Jones** has been appointed sales manager of the trade sales division.

U. S. Borax Research Corporation, Anaheim, Calif., a division of United States Borax & Chemical Corporation—**Dr. Robert F. Crawford** has been appointed an agricultural research scientist.

Union Carbide Plastics Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation—**Howard Bassett** has been elevated to development associate in the division's development department at Bound Brook, N. J. **John H. Rieckers** has been appointed a technical sales representative in the New York metropolitan region.

Swiss Ask: How Can You Block a Trade Bloc?

—*Continued from page 7*

association takes a grave view of the situation:

"If good will and understanding prevail," BDSA quotes from the report, "a solution might be in sight that would be acceptable to Switzerland. If it (the Common Market) desires through this discrimination to form a more politically united Europe, an economic war will occur which will draw the whole of Europe into it. This is perhaps a strong danger now.

But this potential storm cloud, BDSA adds in its own voice, doesn't detract a single sunbeam from the fair economic weather now gracing the Swiss chemical activity.

Chemicals Gain in '60

After levelling off in the first half of 1958, under the impact of an international recession, chemical production and sales picked up sharply later, and by mid-1960 the industry was booming, the agency reports.

As compared with 1958, chemical exports in the first half of 1959 were running more than 18 percent higher in volume and about 11 percent higher in value.

In line with this trend, chemical imports rose more than 17 percent in the same period, led by a gain in dyestuffs of more than 25 percent. Both industrial chemicals and pharmaceuticals were up almost 20 percent, while the perfume and technical fats, oils and waxes sectors had increases of 8 percent and 7 percent respectively.

In 1958, sales increased only slightly as compared with '57 and exports were unchanged. Production also tended to level out, with perhaps a slight gain over the '57 total, BDSA reports. But activity began to respond to mounting foreign demand after mid '58.

"A production curve for the industry," the report states, "would rise fairly steeply during most of 1957, level off toward the end of the year through mid-1958, and rise in the latter part of 1958 and more rapidly in the first half of 1959.

Ciba, largest of Swiss chemical firms, reported a 2.5 percent sales increase—from 891 million Swiss francs in 1957 to 914 million in '58. (1 Swiss franc equals US $0.23.)

Sandoz, another top maker, had sales of 500 million francs for the first time, up from 488 million in '57. For Hoffman-La Roche, the drug house, sales volume rose considerably, but due to lower prices, value was about unchanged.

Oil Refinery Is a Concern

A matter of current concern to Swiss chemical makers, according to BDSA, is the proposed establishment of an oil refinery at Aigle-Collombey in southeastern Switzerland.

Originally slated for 1958, the refinery has been opposed by chemical makers for reasons officially stated by the Swiss Association for the Chemical Industry.

The association argued that such a refinery would be relatively small compared to those in other countries and the unit cost of production higher.

Most of the output would have to be exported, it was said, which would mean that Swiss consumers would have to pay a higher price to subsidize sales at competitive levels in export markets. Pressure also would be brought by local authorities to require the Swiss chemical industry to buy its petroleum needs from the refinery if it proved uneconomic, and this, it was said, would raise costs and hamper the industry's competitive position.

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4—Stainless Vacuum Receivers 50 to 100 gals.
8—Jack. Stainless Kettles 75 to 100 gals. and 200 gals. closed.
1—Horiz. Spiral Mixer 3' x 12'.
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NPFI Consultant Plans Promotional Trip Abroad

Dr. Vincent Sauchelli, chemical technologist with the National Plant Food Institute, will leave in mid-August to serve in India for six months as consultant to the Phosphate Scheme of India.

The latter is a non-profit organization devoted to promotional and educational work in the interest of American-produced phosphate rock, superphosphate and other fertilizer materials.

Purpose of Dr. Sauchelli's trip is to promote the economic advantages of high-analysis superphosphate and mixed fertilizers. In this assignment, he will work closely with the Indian government and its fertilizer industry.

On his way to India, he plans to stop over in South Korea for several weeks to study the agricultural work in phosphate rock and other phosphate materials being conducted in that area. Purpose will be to size up the market potential for American suppliers.

Malaya Wants to Purchase Ammonium Sulfate Fertilzer

Malaya wants to buy bagged ammonium sulfate fertilizer from the United States for direct shipment to the Port of Malacca for rubber estates.

The Malacca Chamber of Commerce, Federation of Malaya, says it can purchase 500 tons of sulfate monthly if the prices are competitive with European and Japanese fertilizer now used. The chamber is also interested in smaller quantities of crushed phosphate rock and urea.

Malacca has limited port facilities and cargo must be moved from vessels to shore on lighters. No US vessels now call at the Malayan port.

US exporters of fertilizer can send quotations to Goh Keng How, president of the Malacca Chamber of Commerce, 89 Wolferstan Road, Malacca, Federation of Malaya.

Chemical Men Like Work

—*Continued from page 3*

as broadening its scope to include bulk packages, were knocked off.

On the color additives bill, the industry didn't fare as well, being forced to accept the Delaney anti-cancer clause without change for other revisions of lesser importance.

The defeat on the Delaney clause was not as complete as it might appear, however. Provision was included in the final bill for setting up ad hoc committees of experts, when requested, to pass on the question whether a particular substance is a carcinogen or not. Then, too, the edge was taken off the clause by a belated senatorial colloquy (see other article on page 3).

It was the drug manufacturers who received most of the thumping in the session—first as the target of the Kefauver monopoly investigators and now as the target of some reform legislation that could wind up with the drug industry finding itself in almost a straitjacket of federal controls.

Kefauver to Resume Probe

This industry will be getting some more bumps later this year. Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, when he finishes with his politicking for the Tennessee primaries on August 4, has announced he intends to return to Washington to get his investigators busy again on the pricing practices of the industry.

The word is that the antibiotic manufacturers will bear the brunt of his probing.

It is also possible that hearings will be held either in the senate or the house, or in both places, on the legislation that has been developed out of the Kefauver hearings—the licensing bill for the drug industry being sponsored by Sen. Kefauver and the substitute proposal of Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming, to make Food & Drug Administration a virtual dictator over manufacturing practices of the drug industry.

Both Sen. Kefauver and Secretary Flemming have asked for early hearings on their bills but haven't been given any promises that such will occur as yet.

Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama, chairman of the senate labor and welfare committee, introduced the Flemming proposal as S 3815 with the comment that hearings would be held on this and the Kefauver bill (S 3677), but he didn't say when. Rep. Oren Harris of Arkansas introduced the Flemming proposal in the house as HR 12949 without comment.

The chances are that even if hearings are held on the bills in the post-recess session, nothing further will be done on them and they will go over until next year—along with some other legislation important to the drug industry that will be coming up at that time.

This includes bills for tightening controls over manufacture and sale of barbiturates and amphetamines, fair trade and the pre-testing of cosmetics for safety.

Mining Legislation Once Again

A last-minute effort by the mining states to get congressional approval of legislation for relief of the sagging mining industry, that has been an annual occurrence in almost every session for the past several years, did not fail to put in an appearance again this year.

During the final ten days of the session, bills for subsidizing the lead and zinc industry were coming from no less than three different directions.

First the house passed—by the narrow margin of five votes—a bill to subsidize small producers of lead and zinc. Then the senate finance committee attached a rider to a Virgin Island tax bill for subsidizing all producers of lead and zinc.

Later the house ways and means committee, on its own motion, reported a separate bill for higher tariffs on lead and zinc.

And finally, when the small producers' subsidy bill came up on the senate floor, Sen. Gordon Allot of Colorado announced he would move to strike the small producer provisions and have the subsidy program apply across the board. This stopped all further progress of the mining legislation—and that is where it rests today.

Bureau of Mines

—*Continued from page 4*

than the price then paid for imported radium.

- Coal deposits—from which all coal-tar comes—have been saved for future generations by the fire-control system of the mines authorities.
- Chemical data on both domestic and foreign minerals are made available to American businessmen by the bureau's statistical service.
- Increased production of copper for country's economy has resulted from bureau investigations at San Manual, Ariz., and White Pine, Mich.
- Promotion of secondary oil-recovery techniques has resulted in the production of many additional barrels of crude petroleum.
- The bureau has published about 8,000 reports describing its findings in research and development work on minerals, mineral fuels and industrial health and safety. An equal number of articles has appeared in the scientific, trade and technical press.

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1—Bird 36"x50", Solid Bowl, Continuous, 347 S.S.
3—Sharples PY14, PN14 Super-D-Canters 316 S.S.
1—Tolhurst 26" susp. Rubber Imperforate Basket.
2—Fletcher 48" Suspended 316 S.S. Perforated Basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

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1—650 gal. 304 S.S. Reactor with 100 sq. ft. Bayonet Heater.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—4000 gal. 316 S.S. clad agitated Reactor with coils.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak monel single effect Evaporator.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank, 7'x25', 50 psi.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# nickel coils.
1—500 gallon Mixer Tank with nickel coils.
1—4000 gal. Haveg Vert. Tank 8'x12'.
3—7500 gal. Rubber Lined Tanks 10'x13'.
1—1500 gal. Stainless Pressure Tank, 5'x10', 90#.
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Pressure Tank, 7'6"x36', 200 psi.
6—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 1220, 786, 536, 370, 315, 250 sq. ft.
1—Falls Industries 100 sq. ft. Karbate Condensor.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal Filter, 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 3'x6' Steel Rotary Vacuum Precoat Filter.
1—U.S. 200 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Auto-Jet Filter.
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1—Oliver 3' x 2' 347 S.S. Rotary Vacuum Filter.
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2—Devine 4'x9', single drum, atmospheric.
1—Buflovak 3'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Baker Perkins 5'6"x6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 6'x25', 6'x50'.
2—Louisville 8'x50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.
9—Rotary Dryers 34"x30', 4'x40', 6'x50', 6'x60', 7'x80', 8'x87'.
1—Traylor 30"x18' Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer.
2—Link Belt, 7'5"x25', 6'4"x24", S.S. Louvre Dryers.
2—Atmos. Tray Dryers, 16 shelves, 40"x24".
1—P&S 10' wide Apron Conveyor Dryer 48' long.

MIXER

1—Baker Perkins 100 gal., jacketed, double arm, 30 HP.
1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal. jktd., Vac. 60 HP.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gal. jacketed, double arm.
1—Baker Perkins 9 gal. jacketed 304 S.S. double arm.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
2—Steel jacketed Powder Mixers, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Conical Blender 15 HP.
1—500# Abbe 304 S.S. Powder Mixer.
1—3' dia. Simpson Intensive Mixer.
1—Stokes 21K, 304 S.S. Granulating Mixer 82 gals.

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1—Farrel Birmingham, Size B Banbury Mixer, 304 S.S.
1—Farrel Birmingham, 8" x 16", 2 Roll Chrome Plated Mill.
2—ISH, ISI Mikro, Pulverizers, 3 HP.
3—Abbe 2½' x 3' porcelain lined Pebble Mill XP motor.
1—Raymond 10' dia. Single with Separator.
1—#5 Mikro Atomizer with motor and cyclone.
2—Bantam Mikro Pulverizers, S.S.
1—No. 1 Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutter.
1—#18 Cumberland Rotary Cutter.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
1—#24 Rotex Sifter, 20" x 64", Quadruple deck.
8—Stokes: DD2, DDS2, T, "R", and "F" Tablet Presses.
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Struthers Wells Type 316 Stainless Steel Jktd. & Agt. Reactors 2000 Gal.
Stainless Steel Heavy Duty Pressure Tanks; 850 Gal. with Agitators.
9 Devine Vacuum Chamber Dryers from Lab. Size to No. J6 Double Door.
Patterson-Kelley Stainless Steel Twin Cone Blenders; 30-150 cu. ft.

DRYERS and EVAPORATORS

Stainless Lined Rotary Dryer; 50" x 20'; Stokes Rot. Jktd. 34" x 10'.
Double Drum Dryers by Buffalo & other makers 28" x 60" to 40" x 120".
Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL Evaporator with Calandria; 430 sq. ft.
Stainless Lined Rotary Counter Current Atmos. Dryer 50" x 20'.
Pittsburgh Lectro Dryers; Models BAC Size 25; BWC Size 3500.
Bowen Stainless Steel Laboratory Spray Dryer; 30" x 32".
Multi Pass Jacketed 12" Screw Conveyor; 4 Sections 10' S/S Troughs.

REACTORS and PRESSURE VESSELS

Nickel Clad Reactor; 7' x 11'6"; Manhole; Jacketed and Agitated.
Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; 50' x 17'4"; Jktd.; 300 PSI.
Mojonnier Stainless Steel Vacuum Pans; 3' x 10'; 6' x 12'.
3 Stainless Steel Vertical Pressure Vessels 42" x 10'; Dished Heads.

PLASTIC and RUBBER EQUIPMENT

Unused Farrel-Birmingham Late Type 2 Roll Mills 14" x 30"; Uni-Drives.
Other Rubber and Plastic Mills; 16" x 42"; 18" x 42"; 22" x 60".
Calendars 2 Roll 12" x 24", 15 HP; 3 Roll 22" x 58" Complete.
Extruders by NRM, Royle, Allen, electric or oil; several sizes.
Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixers up to 300 Gal. in stock.
Hydraulic Presses 36" x 36" by Dunning & Boschert, Southwark, Others.
Stokes Aut. Molding Press No. 252; Tablet Presses by Stokes, & Colton.

FILTERS and FILTER PRESSES

Shriver and Sperry Filter Presses to 42" Cast Iron, Stainless, Ni-Resist, Aluminum.
Oliver Continuous Rotary Panel Type Vacuum Filters; 8' x 8' and 8' x 10'.
Feinc String Type Rotary Vacuum Filters 6' x 6' & 8' x 10'; Stainless contacts.
Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filter, 4' x 4'. Sweetland Pressure Filters No. 2 to 12.
Enzinger Vertical Stainless Pressure Filter; 18" x 26"; ASME; 24 sq. ft.
Stainless Nutsche Type Filter 6' dia. x 2'. Bowser Filter w/Pump; 2000 GPH; 69 sq. ft.
Enzinger Leaf Type Filter; 48" x 57" Tank with 15 leaves; 360 sq. ft. surface.

MILLS—GRINDERS—PULVERIZERS

Abbe Jacketed Steel Ball Mills, 42" x 36" with charge of balls.
International Porcelain Lined, Ball Mill 8' x 8'; 50 HP Motor.
Patterson Jacketed Ball Mill, 54" x 42"; good for Vacuum.
Mikro Pulverizers; up to No. 4's. Mikro SS Atomizers Model 5 & 6.
Fitzpatrick Comminuting Mills, Stainless Steel; Models C, D, K.
Williams Hammer Mills to 16" x 48". Raymond Imp Mills; many models.
Williams Ring Roll Lab Mills, 3 Roll, 10" x 3"; complete.
American Ring Roll Crusher with 30" x 33" Throat 50 HP Motor.

CENTERIFUGES and EXTRACTORS

Bird Continuous Conical Horizontal Centrifuges; 24" x 38" in S/S.
Sharples H2 Nozzlejector; 15 HP. Sharples Monel Model M4 P Centrifuge.
DeLaval Type 316 S/S Hermetic Separator. DeLaval Oil Clarifiers.
Fletcher 12" and 30" S/S Centrifugals. Rubber Covered Centrifugals; all sizes.

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1—Allis Chalmers 6' x 18' burhstone lined.
1—Crosley 6'8" x 7', batch mill silex stone lined.
13—Abbe Eng. 6' x 8', batch mills buhrstone lined, 30 HP.
1—Porter 6' x 5', batch mill buhrstone lined.
1—Abbe 5' x 6', batch mill buhrstone lined.
2—Patterson 4'6" x 12' contin., buhrstone lined.

DOUBLE ARM MIXERS

60—200 gal. Baker Perkins #17, sigma, blades jacket.
1—150 gal. Baker Perkins #16, sigma, jacket.
3—100 gal. Baker Perkins #15, sigma, jacket, 25 HP.
1—100 gal. Baker Perkins #15-uumm, dispersion blades, cored, 100 HP. compression cover, jacketed.
1—100 gal. J. H. Day, stainless, sigma, 10 HP.
4—75 gal. J. H. Day Imp., disp. blades.
2—50 gal. Baker Perkins, sigma, jacket.
1—20 gal. J. H. Day, #2 Cinc., sigma, jacket.

CENTRIFUGALS—FILTERS

37—Sharples #AS-16V contin. cent., inconel.
3—Sharples size #C-20 super-d-hydrators, T316 SS.
1—Tolhurst 48" dia. susp. batch centrif., T304 SS, perf., 15 HP.
6—A.T. & M. 40" dia. susp. batch centrif., T304 SS, HP.
1—40" Bird susp. basket centrifugal, steel.
1—40" Fletcher susp. basket centrifugal, steel.
1—26" Tolhurst susp. basket centrifugal, steel.
1—12" A.T. & M. susp., T304 SS perf. basket.
1—Niagara #510-28 T316 SS filter, 510 sq. ft.
1—Alco T316 SS pressure leaf filter, 110 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #53-36, T304 SS filter, 53 sq. ft.
2—Sperry P. & F. filter presses, ni-resist, 210 sq. ft.
1—Kelly #50 steel press. filter, 50 sq. ft.
2—Sweetland #7 steel press. filters, 117 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 5'3" dia. x 8' face rot. vac. filter, precoat, unused.
2—Oliver 5'3" x 3' rot. vac. filters, T316 SS, precoat, ASME.
1—American 4' dia. rotary disc filter, 3-disc.
2—Eimco 10' x 12' rot. vac. filters, rubber-covered.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak 700 sq. ft. forced circulation evaporator, single effect, T304 SS.
1—Buflovak 5' x 30' rotary vac. dryer, T316 SS, ASME.
1—Buflovak 3' x 7' rotary vac. dryer, T306 SS, ASME.
1—Buflovak vacuum shelf dryer, 227 sq. ft., lithcote lined.
2—Buflovak vac. shelf dryers; 110, 98 sq. ft.
1—Devine vac. shelf dryer, 80 sq. ft.—Unused.
2—Pilot size 4' dia. spray dryers, T304 SS, elec. heating.
1—Stokes #59A, 18" x 42" rotary vac. dryer.
1—Buflovak 42" x 120" double drum dryer, ASME, 125# wp.
1—Buflovak 42" x 90" double drum dryer, w/conveyors, etc.
1—American 36" x 84" double drum dryer, w/elevator, etc.
1—American vacuum 36" x 84" double drum dryer.
1—Buflovak 5' x 12' single drum vacuum dryer—Unused.
1—Buflovak 6" x 8" lab. double drum dryer.
1—Link-Belt #604-18 Roto-Louvre dryer, 6'4" x 18' long.
1—Link-Belt #310-20 Roto-Louvre dryer, 3'10" dia. x 20' long.
1—Allis Chalmers 7' x 50' rotary dryer, 5/8" shell.
1—Gen. Amer. 7' x 40' rotary dryer, 3/8" welded shell.
1—Standard 3' x 23' rot. dryer, 1/4" welded shell, flights.

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Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Rotary Cutters 1 HP & up.
Spr Wald. Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30", 16" x 40"
Lehmann 4 Roll W C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal
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Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
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Dryer: Bowen lab. spray, st. st.
Evaporator: Buflovak sgl. eff. st.st. 94 sq. ft.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber. 2-speed.
Mix-Muller: Simpson Porto 39½" st. st.
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2—Pfaudler 300 gal. SS jacketed reactors, 75 psi jacket, 76 psi internal.

1—Pfaudler 200 gal. type 316 SS jacketed reactor, 75 psi jacket, 25 psi internal.

1—Nooter 100 gal. type 304 SS jacketed reactor with anchor type agitator.

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2—Pfaudler 500 gal. Series R 60 glass lined jacketed reactors, with impeller type agitators, baffle and drive, NEW.

1—Stainless steel vertical 3000 gal. storage tank.

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1—Pfaudler 50 gal. Series ES glass lined jacketed, reactor, complete with anchor type agitator and drive, 75# jacket, 25# internal.

1—Pfaudler Series P 30 gal. glass lined jacketed kettle, 95# jacket, 25# internal, NEW.

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1—Leader 200 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, 135 psi jacket, full vacuum.

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1—Cole 18,000 gal. aluminum storage tank.

8—Western States 40" type 316 SS suspended type centrifuges with perforate baskets, plows and 40 HP motors.

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1—Hersey SS rotary dryer, 18" x 12', complete.

4—Stainless steel rotary dryers, 4' x 20', 6' x 50' and 8' x 40'.

1—AT&M 40" SS suspended type centrifuge complete with perforate basket, plow and motor.

2—Tolhurst SS 48" suspended type centrifuges complete with perforate basket, plows and motors.

1—Fletcher 48" type 316 SS whirlwind centrifuge complete with perforate basket, SS curb and motor.

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1—Oliver SS rotary vacuum precoat filter, 3' x 4'.

1—GATX type 316 SS rotary filter, 2' x 6".

2—Girdler SS jacketed heating votators, 10" x 62".

2—Girdler SS jacketed cooling votators, 24" x 6'.

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5—Davis Engineers Carpenter 20 heat exchangers, 125 sq. ft., ASME N.B.

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Tanks—Wood, lead lined and stainless steel 3000 to 6000 gallons (8). Filters-rotary vacuum 90 sq. ft. stainless steel or alloy (3). Centrifuges rubber covered or stainless steel 40". Kettles stainless steel or alloy 1000 to 3000 gallons, OPD 990.

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4—24" Filter Presses, Stainless Steel fittings, wood frames.
1—24" Filter Press, open delivery.
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Continuous Stripping Column 2 x 13.
Aluminum Evaporator, Calandria type, 1300 sq. ft.
Ribbon Blenders, Hydraulic Pumps.
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Stauffer Is Stretching

—Continued from page 5

60 percent—is seen going to polybutadiene synthetic rubber.

Other firms showing a decidedly active interest in polybutadiene and polyisoprene synthetic rubbers are:

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, which plans a 30,000-ton multi-purpose plant at Beaumont, Tex. On-stream date: mid-1961.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, whose multi-purpose facility at Orange, Tex., is geared to start producing 15,000 tons of the two rubbers early next year and an additional 15,000 tons later on.

Shell Chemical Company, whose 20,000-ton polyisoprene plant at Torrance, Calif., is due to start operations this fall. Shell also plans to put up a 40,000-ton polyisoprene plant somewhere in the midwest.

Phillips Chemical Company, whose 20,000-ton-a-year installation at Borger, Tex., will start turning out commercial quantities of polybutadiene this fall.

US Rubber Company also has a small multi-purpose plant in operation.

Firms Waiting in the Wings

Meanwhile, waiting in the wings are Texas-US Chemical Company General Tire & Rubber Company, Goodrich-Gulf Chemical Company, Copolymer Rubber Corporation and Polymer Corporation of Canada.

Announcements from any of these firms on a polybutadiene-polyisoprene venture could be forthcoming momentarily.

For American Synthetic Rubber the new venture is a logical extension of its $40-million-a-year SBR business. But why is Stauffer interested?

Stauffer's bread-and-butter business is heavy chemicals. Synthetic organics accounted for a mere 9.4 percent of the company's sales last year.

However, there are indications that its once well-protected domain—heavy chemicals—is facing some very vigorous challenges in unexpected places.

One such sign: the decision of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. to build a sulfuric acid plant in La Porte, Tex., right in Stauffer's backyard.

As a result, Stauffer is thinking more and more diversification, with polymers as the specific target. It already has a vinyl chloride plant on the west coast, and may well get into polyvinyl chloride. It is also looking at polyethylene.

But right now it believes its best bet is in synthetic rubber. Thus, the new polybutadiene-polyisoprene project.

A Move Into Butadiene?

If these rubbers go, Stauffer could move into butadiene—perhaps via the acquisition route—but that's still two or three years off.

Hans Stauffer, president of Stauffer Chemical, is board chairman of American Rubber & Chemical Company. Grant Thomas, the thirty-nine-year-old president of American Synthetic Rubber, is president of the new firm.

Other officers of the new company are: Archie Albright, vice-president; Carleton S. Connor, secretary, and Tolman G. Everett, treasurer.

GATT Tariff Hearings

—Continued from page 5

change in the administration will be taking place just as the bargaining sessions on tariff rates get under way in Geneva.

While is is not possible to foretell at this time whether there would be any change in government policy on tariff bargaining because of the change in administrations, this is a factor that has never been present in any of the trade bargaining sessions of the past and presents a new matter of consideration for industry.

What the List Contains

Among the chemical interests filing briefs with the Committee for Reciprocity Information discussing items on the product list were the following:

Adhesives Manufacturers Association of America, New York, adhesives; American Sponge & Chamois Company, New York, cellulose, sponges; Birchwood Chemical Company, Minneapolis, Minn., tellurium; Alumina Ceramic Manufacturing Association, New York, alumina products; Eugenio Lang, Inc., New York, casein or lacterine and mixiures; Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., tellurium; Naftone, Inc., New York, lithopones, rubber auxiliaries, resins, barbitol, sodium, coaltar products, etc.; Ohio Semiconductors, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, tellurium; Verona-Pharma Chemical Corporation, New York, dyestuffs, and intermediates;

Hostachem Corporation, New York, glue, films, camphor and iron drums; Teluss-Stauffer (North American), Inc., New York, whiting; Great Western Sugar Company, Denver, Colo., monosodium glutamate; Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Ill., cyclohexylamine; Darling & Co., Chicago, glue of animal origin, and gelatin, n.s.p.f.; Shulton, Inc., Clifton, N. J., heliotropin; Aceto Chemical Company, Flushing, N. Y., coaltar chemicals; International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Skokie, Ill., high quality feed grade dicalcium phosphate; National Milk Producers Federation, Washington, D. C., milk and butter fats; Maumas Chemical Company, Toledo, Ohio, organic chemicals.

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., sodium chlorate, calcium hypochlorite; Hostachem Corporation, New York, carboxy methyl celiulose in any form; Virginia Smelting Company, sodium hydrosulfite and hydrosulfites; J. B. Henriques, New York, acrylic sheet, polyethylene, and polyteterafluoroethylene, and nylon granular.

Pfister Chemical Works, Inc., Ridgefield, N. Y., 3-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid, color bases, color lakes, and rayon; E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, sodium hydrosulfite, and nylon intermediates; Rayon, Water Color & Craft Institute, New York, artists' students' and children's paints or colors; Manufacturing Chemists Association, Washington, D. C., chemicals, oils and paints; Peck Hydro Metallurgical Company, Portsmouth, Va., cobalt sulfate; Naftone, Inc., New York, barbital, barbital sodium, penacetin and isoniacid; Naftone International Corporation, New York, lithopones, rubber auxiliaries, and tanning materials; Chicago Copper & Chemical Comany, Chemical Products Corporation, and Sherwin-Williams Company, barium compounds;

American Viscose Corporation, Philadelphia, cellophane, rayon filament yarn, acetate filament yarn and rayon staple fiber; C. K. Williams & Co., St. Louis, Ill., cuprous oxide; Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., whale oil; Verona Dyestuffs, Union, N. J., organic coaltar intermediates; Carbic-Hoechst Corporation, Trebie, N. Y., coaltar colors and dyes; Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, New York, general chemicals; Celon Company, New York, cellulose bands, sleeves, tubing, caps and caps and seals for closures; Keever Starch Company and General Mills, Inc., wheat starch and other starches; Lancome, New York, perfumes; Corn Starch Industry Committee, various starches; C. K. Williams & Co., East St. Louis, Ill., iron oxide and iron hydroxide pigments, n.s.p.f.; National Association of Glue Manufacturers, Inc., New York, glue of animal origin and gelatin, n.s.p.f.;

Columbian Carbon Company, New York, iron oxide and iron hydroxide pigments; Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, Huntington local, Huntington, W. Va., blanc fixe, iron blue and ultramarine blue.

United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, potash; Kay-Frye Chemicals, Inc., New York, cyanoacetic acid, ethyl cyanoacetate, ethyl and methyl cyanoacetate, diethyl malomate, cyanoacetamide, and cyanoacethydrozide; Metal Salts Corporation, Hawthorne, N. J., calomel, corrosive sublimate and other mercurial preparations; Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., magnesium carbonate, precipitated, magnesium oxide or other calcined magnesia; Dr. Salsbury's Labs, Charles City, Iowa, 3-nitro-4-hydroxy thenylarsonic acid.

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Coatings Materials

—Continued from page 58

highest rate of shipments for the three months occurring during May of last year when 9,412,000 pounds were shipped.

Stocks at producing plants gained during the month of May. At the end of May stocks at producing plants totaled 35,783,000 pounds. This is higher than the 34,413,000 pounds on hand at the end of April and the 33,589,000 pounds on hand at the end of May of last year.

Natural Resins

Shellac—Shellac demand is reported to have leveled off in the last few weeks. The leveling is felt to be natural at this time of the year. July usually sees the shut-down of many plants due to vacations. Prices at this time are reported to be steady and unchanged, with supplies fully available. Business being done at routine levels.

Copal Gums—Shipments for the Congo have been cut off due to the political situation there. Most sources see a gradual return to normalcy as the heady effects of independence wear off. Stocks at warehouses are reported to be in good balance, and should carry importers through the temporary drop in shipments. Prices are unchanged and are felt to be secure from the effects of the delay in the flow of supplies.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—The average price paid per standard barrel of commercial crude gum for the week ended June 25 was $38.10. The price paid during the previous week was $37.70. A year ago the price paid per barrel was $27.40. No loan.

The volume of gum deliveries for the week ended July 1 was 17,500. For the previous week the volume of deliveries totaled 18,506 barrels. A year ago the volume of gum deliveries was 16,850 barrels.

Average content per barrel of turpentine was 10.76 gallons, rosin content per barrel was 298.9 pounds. Gum grading was as follows: 39 WW, 29 WG, 15 N, 17 M and 2 K and below.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. July 1	Mon. July 4	Tues. July 5	Wed. July 6	Thurs. July 7
Drums—					
WG	.....	...	...	$13.53‡	...
WW	.....	...	$13.75	...	...
Bags—					
G	$12.71	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended July 8)—
K or better, $12; M, $12

	Sales, USDA				
	5‡	...	5‡	534*	2‡

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	..... .465	...	...	...	...
Sales	..... 8.000	...	...	...	...

* Drums equivalent. ‡Carlots. § Average price.

Fire-Retardant Paint

—Continued from page 4

will not become ignited upon heating electrically for thirty seconds at which time a temperature of 2,300 degrees Fahrenheit is reached.

While designed for use aboard naval vessels, the paint is reportedly suitable for other military use and industrial applications. Paint manufacturers are now producing and marketing alkyd resin formulations of this type for general use on metal and wood surfaces.

Hooker says that the new and different chemical structure of the chlorendic-alkyd paint affords an important advantage over previously available fire-retardant paints: Mineral spirits may be used as a solvent instead of relatively more toxic xylene and turpentine.

Hence, greater safety to personnel is realized and time also is saved in painting poorly-ventilated enclosed areas as a result of the longer working periods made possible.

Pesticide Expansion Set

—Continued from page 4

the only basic producer of pesticide chemicals in Canada.

Representing an investment of $1.4 million, the western unit will produce 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, and pentachlorophenol.

Other projects in the Naugatuck program will include an additional $200,000 investment in Elmira, Ont., for full-scale production of diethyltoluamide and "Ethoquin," an animal feed supplement used to prevent loss of nutritional value during storage.

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Trade Name Chemicals

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is therefore the cheapest in cost. While phenyl mercuric compounds are relatively efficient germicides, their main interest is their tremendous inhibitory effect on the growth of lower forms of life. Because of this property, the growth of microorganisms can be arrested at extremely low concentrations, although sterilization or killing of the microorganisms is not accomplished.

Industrial grades of phenyl mercury compounds contain a small amount of polymercurated material which is much less soluble. These polymercurated compounds are thought by some to be equally as destructive to fungi as the monomercurated compounds. **"Mersolite-8"** shows some resistance to wetting and has a tendency to cling to the walls of agitators and the walls of tanks. For the convenience of those who may wish to make large volumes of aqueous solution, the company recommends **"Mersolite-W"** wettable phenyl mercuric acetate.

Monsanto Chemical Company has on the market **"Santophen 1,"** chemically, o-benzyl-p-chlorophenol. The material is reported effective against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Recently, the company has made available a concentrated solution of **"Santophen 1"** in isopropanol which is offered as **"Santophen 1 Solution."** The solution is 75 percent active ingredient and saves one step in formulating procedures. The solution also eliminates any caking difficulty where prolonged storage is necessary.

Monsanto recommends that only saturated soaps, that is, coconut oil soap or anionic detergents be used as dispersants with **"Santophen 1."** Soaps made from fats, oils or fatty acids of high iodine value tend to decrease the stability of formulations of the product, thus resulting in lowered activity. Nonionic detergents also interfere with the biological activity of **"Santophen 1,"** Monsanto reports.

Emulsions and Latexes

Polyvinyl Chemicals, Inc., markets **"Neocryl A234U,"** an acrylic copolymer emulsion developed for use in floor polishes.

Emulsion polymers have continued to find good acceptance for use in floor polishes in recent years and acrylic emulsions are now in common use. In the non-scuff, non-buffable type polishes, acrylic emulsions will frequently be the major constituent. The emulsion polymers, used in floor polishes, are made by vinyl or addition type polymerization. The process involves the use of an oil-in-water emulsion in which vinyl monomers constitute the oil phase. This emulsion polymerization, as it is termed, makes it possible to produce high molecular weight polymers which are then incorporated in an emulsion floor polish.

Acrylic polymers form one class of vinyl polymers. They can be made film-forming or non-film forming and can range from very soft materials to tough, elastic ones, or even to hard, brittle materials. Different degrees of solubility, compatibility, water resistance, etc. are also obtainable.

In preparing an emulsion polymer for floor polish use, so many vinyl monomers are available that selection of the proper monomers becomes a major problem for the polymer chemist. In addition, no ingredient can be permitted in the emulsion polymer which will in any way be unsuitable for compounding into a floor polish. Thus, a thorough understanding of floor polish technology as well as polymer technology, is necessary to produce an emulsion polymer suitable for floor polish use.

Polyvinyl Chemicals also markets **"Neorez S-71"** and **"ST,"** which are modified polystyrene emulsions for use in floor polishes. The materials are usually used in conjunction with wax emulsions and alkali soluble resins of natural or synthetic origin. In most formulations, the proportions of basic ingredients have a greater influence on the type of floor polish that results than the particular identity of each ingredient. For example, the amount of wax, rather than the particular type, is the determining factor in whether a floor polish is buffable or not.

For the paint industry, Dow Chemical Company markets an acrylic polymer tradenamed **"Dow Latex 2647"** for formulation of exterior wood paints. The mechanics of paint formulation with this material are the same as those established for latex trade sales finishes over the past ten years, the company points out. However, in formulating latex paints for exterior wood use, it is necessary to develop both primer and topcoat systems.

The primer assures adhesion to new wood substrates as well as protection against effects of moisture. The topcoat withstands the effects of sunlight and surface weathering and also provides an attractive, durable appearance. In addition, since the major portion of repaint sales are made in repainting of chalking oil paint surfaces, a special formulation has been developed for repaints over chalking oil surfaces.

Dow terms this product a full scale production latex available in quantity supply. The latex is a white, milky liquid with 47 percent solids by weight, pH 8.5, and specific gravity of the polymer of 1.15.

Surfactants

Antara Chemicals markets **"Blancol"** and **"Blancol N,"** condensates of a sodium naphthalenesulfonate with formaldehyde. **"Blancol"** is supplied by the company in the form of coarse granules and **"Blancol N,"** as a granular powder. Good thinning, dispersing and dye-leveling action have gained wide acceptance for these anionic surfactants in the paper industry, Antara says. The products are employed in numerous phases of paper processing for purposes as varied as slime control, reduction in two-sidedness and improved retention of fillers or fines. However, the main use of these products is in minimizing coagulation of resinous and proteinaceous materials in the processing of pulp and paper as slurry or suspension. Since they are non-toxic, **"Blancol"** and **"Blancol N"** may be employed in the manufacture of all types of papers, including containers and wraps for food.

Antara also produces **"Igepon"** and **"Igepal"** surfactants for use in industrial caustic soda bottle-washing formulations. Experience in the washing of milk, beer, and soft drink bottles with most types of equipment and under a wide range of operating conditions indicates that the presence of as little as 0.005 percent (on weight solution) of each type of surfactant makes an effective caustic soda washing solution.

Lecithin products such as **"Centrol," "Centrolene," "Centrophil," "Centrolex"** and **"Centromix"** are sold by Central Soya Company, Inc. and are of value to industry due to the surface active nature of the lecithin or phosphatide molecule. In all the phosphatides there are both hydrophilic water-attracting groups, and lipophilic, oil-attracting groups, which make them effective dispersing and emulsifying

Dow Slashes Acrylic

—Continued from page 4

cal Company, a joint enterprise of BASF Overzee, NV and Dow.

Under the new schedule the technical grade used for polymerization is quoted at 42½ cents a pound in truckloads and 40 cents in carloads. Esterification acid is 41½ cents in truckloads and 39 cents in carlots.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, which has been selling an aqueous polymerization grade assaying at 30 to 35 percent acid for some years, reports that it will meet Dow's new acrylic acid prices. Carbide sells its material on a delivered container basis with returnable drums. However, it does not make esterification acid.

FDA Moves to Delist Two More Coaltar Colors

Two more coaltar colors are proposed to be taken off the permissible list by Food & Drug Administration and banned for use in articles subject to regulation under the food, drugs and cosmetics law. They are EXT. D&C yellows Nos. 9 and 10.

These colors were originally identified for many years as FD&C yellows 3 and 4 and had been widely used in the coloring of oleomargarine and butter. Last year, as part of the re-examination being made into the safety of coaltar colors by FDA, they were removed for the list of safe colors for internal use and assigned to external use only with the new numbers 9 and 10.

FDA said last week that subsequent investigations have found that it is not possible, under present day manufacturing conditions, to prepare the colors without resulting in the presence of b-naphthylamine in the finished colors. This chemical is absorbed by the skin and cannot be considered harmless, FDA said.

For this reason, it is proposed to de-list the two colors entirely from certification by the agency. Interested persons have thirty days in which to record their comment on this action with the hearing clerk of the Department of Health, Education & Welfare before it becomes final.

Nepheline Syenite Hearings Slated by Tariff Commission

Public hearings will be held July 25 by the Tariff Commission on imports on nepheline syenite from Canada.

The hearings are in connection with an investigation being conducted under the antidumping law to determine whether the material is entering the US in such quantity as to injure domestic producers.

Persons interested in testifying before the commission are urged to make their requests in writing at least three days in advance of the date of the hearing.

Pierces' Proprietaries Sold To Robert Proprietaries Inc.

Pierces' Proprietaries, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., one of the nation's oldest producers of proprietary medicines has been sold to Robert Proprietaries, Inc., of New York.

R. Vaughn Pierce, who has been president of the company, says the New York concern has purchased all the stock in Pierces' Proprietaries. Alfred Robert, who heads the purchasing company, will become president of Pierces' Proprietaries, with Mr. Pierce continuing as a consultant.

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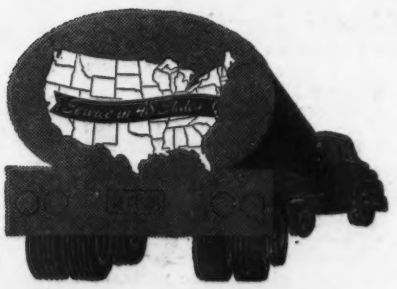

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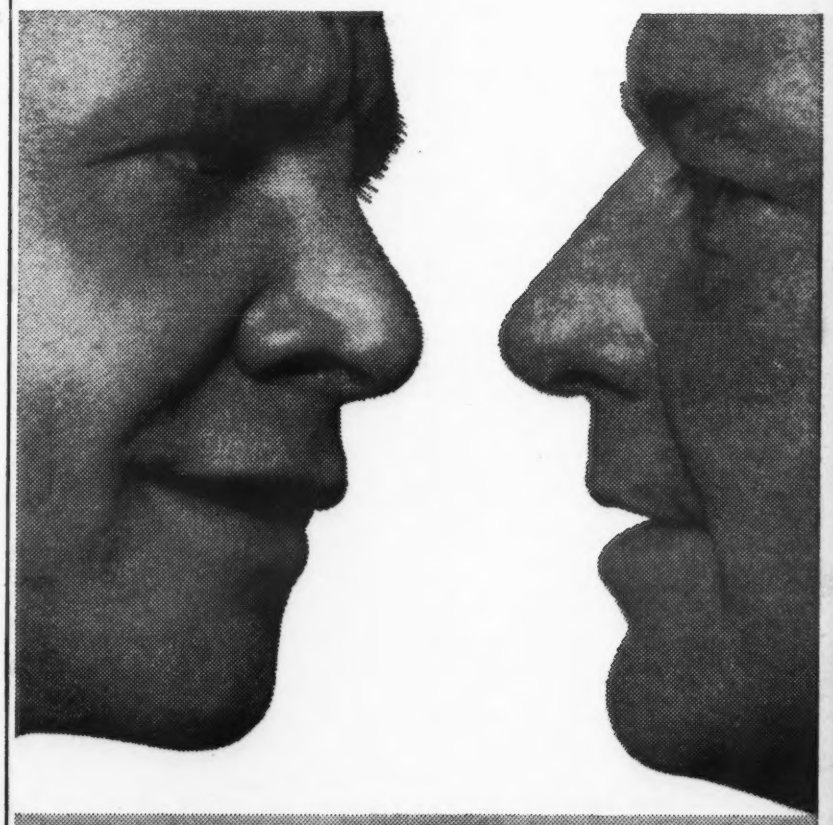

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